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## ART. I.—SLAVERY IN THE ANTILLES.

[Translated from the French of A. Granier de Cassagnac.]

BY WM. M. BURWELL.

We have arrived at that point when we can speak as philosophically about the institutions of slavery as about a broken leg, that is well, or of an attack of yellow fever from which we have recovered. The Wilmot proviso is not now restricted by any line of latitude. We are all free-soilers. If there be any persons particularly opposed to buying any more slaves, it is those who have found that neither the title to slaves made by the treaty of American Independence, nor guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States have proved valid. Besides, the Southern people have made the grand discovery that more revenue with less investment of capital can be made from the labor of the hireling than of the slave. The reduction of the labor employed in cultivating the staples of the South has reduced the quantity of these staples nearly one-half, while it has nearly doubled the price paid by the consumer. This is an argument so palpably in favor of limiting the production of these staples, as to constitute a substantial argument against encumbering ourselves with Asiatic coolies, although individual planters insist upon increasing their own force, without reflecting that if every planter exercises the same right, the increased pro-

duct must diminish their income. It cannot but be observed, however, that the consumers of cotton and sugar, manifest even more anxiety for the increase of field laborers in the South, than the Southern people themselves do. Those philosophers who govern the Union with their pens insist that the quantity of cotton should be increased by dumping out the refuse exiles of all nations as companions for us, and as servants for these philosophers. Already oppressed, however, with a race with which they can never be socially united, the Southern people cannot consent to be secluded from that association of intelligence, industry and capital which alone makes a modern people free and happy. They cannot consent to the displacement of white people to be effected by the inordinate and eternal importations of pagan colored races. When to this consideration is added the obvious result, that more rude labor applied to production reduces the values produced, as we have stated, it is unquestionably true that the South is not only opposed to the restoration of slavery, but to the introduction of the slave races. It has always been asserted by the South that the non-slaveholders of Europe sent slaves to their colonies, or entrusted the natives to cultivate the staples, or work the mines of America. The English colonists appealed in vain to the mother country to desist from forcing African slaves upon them. But for the American revolution that trade would have continued.

It has been demonstrated that those who supplied commodities in exchange for Southern staples realized more than the planter. One pound of cotton worth ten cents in specie, would make three yards of cloth worth thirty cents. Even now we see the undisguised anxiety of consumers for enhanced reputable values of the Southern staples. If, then, our first proposition be correct, that the South is not so much interested in the increase of staple quantities, and the second, that the consumers elsewhere are operating for an increase of immigrant labor into the South, we say in all serious reasoning, and not in satire:

1. *That the consumers of cotton may in a few years advocate the immigration of negroes from Africa as the best means of increasing the product, and reducing the price of that staple, and*

2. *That the Southern people will, in that case, be certainly found*

*opposed to reviving such importations of labor, by what name, soever, sophistry may disguise it.*

We have read with much interest the work from which we shall translate extracts. The author is a man of character and ability. He repeatedly says that he is an enemy of negro slavery, and he writes to describe to the world slavery as it existed in the French West Indies, into which there has been no recent importations of Africans. We adopt his description of slavery in the Spanish West Indies, because it is not improbable that they may become a part of our own possessions. It will not, therefore, be without interest to our readers to learn the states and grade of intelligence among the slaves of Cuba and Porto Rico. Incidentally we shall show from undoubted testimony that the negroes brought into the Antilles, and to the continent of America, were in comparatively few instances prisoners captured in war, but were the born slaves of the Kings of Africa, and were sold precisely as the serfs were by the old Saxons, by the modern Russians, and in all the primeaval periods when serfdom existed as an institution throughout Europe.

We are aware that in adducing the proof of this unconditional and undisputed property in man, we furnish the philanthropist who has doubted the cost of shirts and chemises, with an excellent argument to invade Africa with his principles. Nay, we tremble at the force of our own argument, that by the simple act of enabling an African serf to immigrate, he is not only converted into a freedman, but, *uno ac coden tempore*, into a producer of cotton also. The philanthropist may then atone for the suffering he has inadvertently inflicted upon his own fellow citizen, by having heretofore diminished their rations of sugar and tobacco. The shout of liberated thousands will mingle with the grateful acclamations for cheap shirtings.

#### SECTIONAL TRIBAL DISTINCTIONS AND CUSTOMS AMONG THE NEGROES.

"The negro race has traits so very distinct that it becomes important that they shall not be confounded, as some philanthropists, endowed with more zeal than knowledge, have done. It is thus that the Ethiopian negro, the Abyssinian negro, and generally the negro who inhabits the northern part of Africa, is more readily civilized than the negro who inhabits the South, beyond the left

bank of the Senegal. Moreover, it is very important not to confound the Moors and the negroes. Othello is a Maure, or a Moor, as they write it in the nineteenth century, but he is not a negro.

"The negroes imported into the Antilles, have the physical peculiarities which distinguish their race. Besides their hair, which is a veritable wool, their nose, which is spread beyond bounds, or their lips, which are enormous, they have legs and feet of a peculiar formation. Their legs are crooked and bent backwards, and their feet are divided in their middle by the bones of the leg, in such a manner that they are almost as long behind as before. [We have heard one negro reproach another 'that his heel stuck out so far that he was two years old before his mammy knew which way he was going to walk']. It may be added that the calf is generally wanting; and I have seen at Havana several hundred young Africans arrived from Mozambique, who looked like so many cranes mounted on their stilts.

"The long and pliant hair of the Europeans are the despair of the negresses; and nothing is more amusing than the pains which they take to lengthen that of the little negroes. When these children are two years old, they take their hair one strand at a time and bind them in *bouquets* of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, with a white thread, like a small twist of tobacco. These little girls thus pass their infancy and youth, with sixty little horns sticking out from their heads, which have a very singular appearance. From time to time they untie these bunches to comb, draw out and supple the hair, and succeed after eighteen years of care, in bringing it to the length of half a foot. The hair for which they manifest a solicitude so touching is that in front of the temples and of the neck. That on the top of the head, and which the head-dress conceals, they abandon to its unhappy lot, and it remains always a greasy and shining mass.

"As a general rule, the costumes of the negroes, (in Cuba) is the most complete nudity. They arrive thus from their native land, and it is the most troublesome thing in the world to make them wear any garments. It is the custom in all the Antilles to respect the 'mode de l'Afrique,' and leave the negro infants entirely naked. They are not clothed in the towns before the age of three years,



or in the country before ten or twelve. It is true that they take off the clothes which annoys them, and only put them on when they are going into the house. One sees these in the stock range, great boys of fifteen entirely naked, who are watching cattle with girls of the same age, wearing but a single scanty garment. It is singular to see whites and blacks overtaken by a rain storm. The whites immediately wrap themselves in all the clothing they can get, while the darkies strip themselves from head to foot. They are thus as dry after the storm as before, for their skin exudes constantly an oil, which turns the water without allowing it to moisten the surface. The sight of men and even of women almost naked, does not in the Antilles, offend modesty, because it does not attract attention and excites no improper idea. This is not, however, the custom in the dwellings. The blacks have not always clothes, and they are not, of course, required to be always clad, especially in the country, where they cannot be constantly watched. They readily pull off the shirt in working, and the men only wearing their pantaloons, and the women their petticoat. Nevertheless, the obvious progress of religious instruction, introduces every day improvements in the manners of the negroes, and especially of the female, and some are found modest and well behaved.

"The appearance of the negro children is very odd to an European. The little creatures do not love to play like white children. They set all the time before the door with an imperturbable gravity, and have the air of dignified monkies, or of those 'scarabei' which the Egyptians sculpture on their obelisks. When they grow up they indue the most incomprehensible habiliments. I have seen one about ten or twelve years old, tightly buttoned in all that remained of an apple green coat, with a fish tail skirt, but wholly naked otherwise, and who strutted along with the most profound gravity. If he had laid down in the grass one might have taken him for a crocodile. Provided a negro is buttoned up in a waistcoat, he imagines himself in full dress. A creole of Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, was deeply in love with a young and pretty girl, and sent to her home every morning a beautiful boquet of roses. Bastien was the Mercury charged with this present. As the negroes are the most talkative race in the world, Bastien was never con-

tent to pronounce a short address on presenting the bouquet, and his constant forgetfulness to wear his pantaloons and shirt, should be attributed to his oratorical preoccupation, for he always presented himself with a waistcoat only, but that, in atonement, was buttoned up to the chin. The young lady made Bastien a present of a pair of pants, but he always persisted in bringing the bouquets in his primitive costume.

“This custom, however, of leaving the children naked has insensibly passed from the blacks to the whites, especially in the Spanish Colonies. In the French Antilles, the little whites play on the matting very often naked, until the age of two years, but always in the house, while in the Spanish colonies, they sometimes let them go out of doors naked. I saw a beautiful Spanish lady in Porto Rico, splendidly dressed, leading by the hand a little girl, four or five years old, perfectly naked, and this in the street of the Fortalezza, where I lodged, and which is the principal street of St. John.

“The negroes are generally the most indolent race on earth. The only thing to which they aspire is to sleep. Their movements are slow and languid, and they cannot, understand why Europeans should walk and work quickly. Their passionate nature is all fancy, and their African blood is a very sluggish current. One white is worth three negroes in all for all. Why should it not be so, when the whites have made Europe a garden, a school and a museum, while the blacks have never made anything of Africa except a desert.

“The negroes of the Antilles divide themselves into two classes, the creole negroes and the new negroes. The first are born in the colonies, the last are imported from Africa. It is among them a high aristocracy to be a creole negro. The imported negroes conceal their origin as much as possible, and we cannot have any idea of the devices to which they resort to secure to themselves the honorable distinction attached to the quality of the creole. There is attributed to the Africans a number of ridiculous characteristics which they endeavor to elude. Thus a raw African does not know how to dress himself, nor to eat with his hands. I have seen at Havana,

negroes recently imported, whom the others taught to eat like infants, and besmeared their face and chin with the food. That which distinguishes the raw negro is that he has no idea of propriety. He will, if left alone, remain for weeks in the same place, without taking any care of cleanliness." "The want of decency in the raw negroes is in the estimation of the creole negroes a stain which can never be effaced, and the highest insult is to call one a new negro.

Thus the new negroes endeavor to pass for creoles among them who do not know them as soon as possible, and manufacture imaginary genealogies; unluckily many of them have not this pleasure, since they are tattooed on the cheeks and forehead.

#### THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

"It is known that the slave trade has been officially suppressed in the French colonies since 1814, and really since 1830. It is still conducted (1842) in the Spanish colonies in a very active, though secret manner. I have seen the slave ships, and have interrogated negroes recently arrived from Africa, and will explain the exact truth about this so-called commerce in human merchandise, which reduces itself with practical men to a simple transfer of laborers with great advantage to themselves. The vessels destined for the slave trade—and especially since they have been outlawed—are generally schooners, admirably built for running, slight, elegant, with very strong and tall masts, capable of bearing a very heavy press of canvass. They are entrusted to a fearless captain, supported by a strong crew, generally of from twenty to thirty men. Money being the most dangerous article to commit to men who have none, and especially to a crew of cosmopolites, nothing is shipped on board a slave trader when leaving port except merchandise. This is always the same, tobacco, blue cloth, powder and guns. As soon as the ship is thus loaded she sails for Africa.

"The whole social condition of Africa is organized on a basis of slavery, as formerly the Hebrews, the Greeks, Romans, Franks, Goths, the Germans, and indeed the whole world. Slavery is the *regime* with which all nations begin. I do not say this to approve,

but to state the fact. History does not pause for flattery, it asks only to be vindicated. Those who have no slaves then go to seek them in a country where there are slaves, and where they are sold.

"It is a wide-spread error that the slaves sold by the African kings to the slave traders, are the results of captures in war. I have asked merchants who have been in the trade for twenty years, and captains who have bought and transported slaves all their lives, and who speak of the subject with calmness and truth, and I have verified myself, as will be seen by the exactness of their representations. The slaves sold by the African kings to the slave traders are the slaves of the kings, themselves born under their rule, and toiling for their profit.

There are from time to time some slaves, captive of war, but these are exceptional cases, and very rare. The African tribes are not an agricultural people. They cultivate badly a little maize and a few roots; for the rest they subsist by fishing, hunting, and trading gums and palm oil with Europeans. Africa cannot then develop itself indefinitely because its subsistence is limited. Whenever the chiefs of the tribes have the laborers necessary to perform the services indispensable to production they sell the surplus. This is then that surplus of slave laborers, and these they sell to the Europeans. This is the whole slave trade. The philanthropists, so-called, who are the great amateurs of the melo-drama, have strangely disfigured this trade, but it is at least just as I have described it.

"I have examined at Havana, at the residence of M. Forcade, a French merchant, a native of Bearn, Switzerland, a young negro about eighteen years old, who came from Africa, and who, having been sent and employed in the Portuguese establishments, spoke that language very well. This young negro has told me that he had been in his own Africa born a slave, [like "Gurth the born thrall of Cedric the Saxon,"] as were also the great part of those who were sold to the Europeans. That the women for the commission of slight offences became the slaves of their husbands, and their children with them. That the negro kings owned a large number of slaves (as the Czar of Russia lately did) employed in



cultivating their maize and gathering gums for them, and that they sold to the Europeans for powder, guns, tobacco and cloth, those slaves which exceeded the number necessary for their purposes. We should then erase from the history of this trade the chase of men through the woods as invented by burlesque ideas. We must eliminate these forms bent under the weight of fetters, and nourishing in the breast the sacred fire of vengeance,—the groans and cries of wives and daughters, torn by violence from a husband or father. In a word we must destroy the whole of this ridiculous phantasm, all of which is suitable for the sensational and pathetic literature of the 'honest criminal,' and to see what actually exist in Africa,—negroes sensual, ignorant, badly fed, living without family ties, slaves from their birth and half savages before having been slaves to the whites. In one word we would see colonization in America acting upon African laborers, with an increase of their material happiness and moral obligations.

"The English philanthropists, followed by our own, (the French) adduce one objection which they have striven to render very important. They regret the depopulation of Africa. The depopulation of countries is obviously a relative term. A country is depopulated when there is thereby left a deficiency of labor. Very well. I have already said that Africa has little interest in agriculture; therefore very few laborers are needed, because there is a limited subsistence and a superfluity of population is the result. Besides this, as no one can buy laborers unless they are for sale, it is very plain that Africa must always keep as many laborers as she needs, and so they say truly that the laborers taken from Africa are withdrawn from human production there. But if they are purchased in Africa, they are transferred to America, and their labor in the latter is far more valuable than in the former country, for the culture of coffee, cocoa, and sugar cane, is an hundred times more profitable than the collection of wild gums. The soil of America is richer than that of Africa. The proceeds of European agriculture which is established in this continent will realize a much greater value from an equal number of laborers, performing an equal amount of work. The negroes are twenty times happier in Guadaloupe or Cuba than when on the coast of Africa, and their



owners are rich and intelligent, instead of being kings, naked, stupid, and eaten up with mange.

"From this it appears that slavery is the common law of Africa. This slavery is not maintained by war, but by the breeding of slaves. Slavery there does not constitute for those subject to it, an oppressive condition. It is a mode of organized labor, which guarantees the support of the laborer during his life, in consideration of the aggregate of the toil of which he is capable. It is the only mode of society possible in Africa, where there are no assurances of personal protection, and no one can deny that the mode of labor in Africa, is of more advantage to the laborer, than the products of free labor are in Europe. For it is well known that the proceeds of a man's labor in France, do not equal, in the average the expenses of his whole life, including infancy and old age. The establishment of freedom in Europe, has destroyed the ancient economy of labor, which solved the problem of human existence by the equivalent of compulsory toil, but this solution is, by no means satisfactory, for at this period the free laborers consume more values than they produce. In proof, they receive from society alms, almshouses, hospitals of foundlings and the sick. The reason of Europe is very proud of itself, but it nevertheless, sometimes takes its prejudices for its lights."

While M. Granier de Cassagnac disavows any approval of slavery, he obviously regards the restoration of the Feudal system as desirable. He is mistaken both in his reasoning and in his results. The argument against the abolition of African slavery in the United States, was solely that there could be no amalgamation of the two races. It was a system regarded as protective of the safety and supremacy of the whites. Had there been no difference of color, there would have been no bondage among the Southern people. Does any one ask for proof? It may be found in the fact, to which we ask the especial attention of those who really think on this subject. That the Southern states were among the first, if not the very first, to extend the right of suffrage to every white male, over twenty-one years of age, and not convicted of an infamous offense. The author on whom we comment is mistaken in saying "the white laborer in Europe, or any where else, does not

pay the expenses of maintaining himself and family;" were this true, European society would be insolvent. The hospitals and almshouses are for cases of individual misfortune, and the fact that society can maintain them, proves that a balance is to the credit of labor. From this balance, accumulated into capital, the sick and needy laborer is provided for. The great value of popular liberty to the public economist, is that the productive capacity of the laborer is increased by the addition of enterprise, intelligence and invention, to the mere manual force of the country. The steam power of England, applied to her industries, is estimated as equal to the whole manual labor of China. This is the direct result of free labor and educated industry.

"The captains who go to Africa for negroes to carry them to America, create, in the meantime, business and friendly relations, with the negro kings. Sometimes, but rarely since the abolition of the slave trade, they have made advances to the negro kings, and keep real accounts current with them. I have seen in their hands a bill of exchange for the value of twenty-eight slaves, given by an African king to a French captain. This singular document was dated at Sugary, and signed 'Jonne Fiche.'

"Before the slave trade was forbidden, the transportation of the negroes was conducted in comparative comfort. I have seen German immigrants land at New York, and I assert, that they were much more crowded upon the vessel than the Africans on board the slave ship. Since the slave trade is made penal, the slave traders are compelled to conceal their preparations, and their accommodations are of course, not so good as formerly. Nevertheless, it must never be forgotten, that the price of the slave is in proportion to his strength, and that while the captain of the trader may be wanting in humanity, he has never been charged with any deficiency of intelligence.

"I should have said that the shipment of negroes in Africa, naturally occasions them great apprehension. They are poor, savage creatures, very harshly treated, who have the same fear in seeing white men, as the inhabitants of Bologne entertained on seeing blacks, and who having never seen anything except their filthy kings, and their half starved kingdom, could not imagine that

there were chiefs more powerful, or repasts more abundant than their own. They therefore viewed the future in very sombre colors. And those of whom I have enquired at Havanna have told me that their fear arose from an apprehension of being eaten. The sight of these wretches, eaten up with vermin, and covered with scabs, with the fear they had experienced of being eaten, gave me a strange idea of the culinary art in Africa, and they have the candor to admit, that the rice and beef with which they are fed in Cuba, so much improved their physical condition, as to take away all apprehension."

He says subsequently, that being in Gaudaloupe, he "conversed with Madam Sargenton, who, like most of the creole ladies, showed great zeal in training the young negroes. Teaching them herself their prayers, making them say their catechism, and explaining religion to them. This lady had at her side, a seamstress of about eighteen years of age. She was an African, tatooed, yet quite good looking, nevertheless. She appeared very well behaved, which was not surprising, as she had been raised by her mistress, with her own daughters. As she smiled at something that we said, I requested Madam S., to ask her if she wished to return to her own country? At these words she raised her large eyes to me, and with an expression of the utmost amusement, began to laugh, she then replied, 'certainly not,' I have addressed the same enquiry, while I was in Havana, to a negro belonging to M. Forcade, of whom I have already spoken. The negro had scarcely left Africa six months. He made the same reply, and added, 'that there was no comparison to be made between white and black masters, that he was infinitely better treated and fed at Havana, than in Africa, and that his master having consented that he should learn the trade of a cooper, he would very soon become rich, for that independent of his maintenance he gained two dollars a day, of which he would have one, which would give him about three hundred dollars a year clear. In Africa,' he said, 'there are no dollars, and no trades, a man works for two handfuls of corn, and has neither money nor clothing.'

"I should in candor say, that some negroes who come from Africa abandon themselves to excessive grief. This is not because they

are unkindly treated, but something like the nostalgia affects them. I have never seen any such cases, but I know positively that they occur. These negroes are principally of those who have never been slaves in Africa, and who having been taken prisoners of war and sold to the slave traders regret their ancient condition. There are, however, very few of this class."

Speaking of the influence of civilization upon the negroes he says: "The black population of the French Antilles, is sufficiently homogeneous, they are good looking, industrious enough, and susceptible of great improvement, if bad political counsels do not obstruct it. As a proof of their physical well-being, the negroes are said to double their numbers three times in a century. [In the Southern States of the Union, the slaves double once in ever twenty-six and two-third years.]

"There is one point, however, upon which it is most difficult to conquer African barbarism. It is to make a man and woman comprehend that they are given the one to the other, and that they should so belong, exclusively, and all their lives. History teaches us that concubinage, of all the Pagan customs, most resisted Christianity. We give an instance of a negress, the mother of eight children by the same negro, who refused to be married to him. The priests informed the author that this repugnance to marriage grew out of their savage customs, and that none could be brought to marry, unless those who regarded it as one of the duties of religion. He also affirms that when the negro does marry, he prefers a wife on another and a distant plantation, and if the master purchases the wife, and places her near the husband, he is not satisfied. This, you will say, is impossible. The sentiments of nature are opposed to it. I do not know whether it is possible, but I know that it is a fact, and I can easily verify what I have asserted. 'Our nature, as christians, inclines us to place our wives near us, but the nature of the negro inclines him to put his wife so far off that she cannot watch him. And moreover, the nature of the negress is the same.

"You may see how this thing operates. When the work is over at six o'clock, and the negroes go home, you think that they eat and sleep peacefully to be fresh and fit for work next day. Not a



bit of it. They leave each on his own hook. The negro men here go to see the women there, and the negro men there come to see the women here. They may have three or four leagues to go, and as many to return, and the next morning at six and a half o'clock these negroes who have traveled six or eight leagues the night before, and who have not closed their eyes, drag their feet after them, and sleep over their work.

"From considerations of humanity, of discipline and interest, the masters have tried by all means possible to make the negroes marry at home, to prevent this nocturnal vagabondage, which destroys their health, impairs their strength, and prevents them from ever organizing a family, with union and common interests. Very few have succeeded, and those who have, have generally effected their object by rewards, and especially through the agency of religion.

#### ON THE MORAL AGENCY OF THE SYSTEM.

"You may now appreciate the declamation which speaks of negroes in theory, and from the point of view which they style the generous sentiments of nature and of the human heart. They accuse the inhabitants of the French colonies of having brutalized the negroes by design, to keep them in bondage. This is worse than a calumny. It is simple stupidity. A French philanthropist has passed three or four years in distributing during the winter time bone soup to the poor of his district, arrayed in a little blue cloak—and then they give him a cross of honor. The least of the planters is exposed all his life to do an hundred times more good than this without believing himself to have merited the least thanks from those he has fed and clad.

"The treaty did not at that time seem to be very well enjoined by the Colonial Governors, while he asserts that the slaves restored by the English were not returned to their native land, but enlisted in her Majesty's army. "Within one year," says M. De Cassagnac, "the English condemned and sold 82 slavers for about one and a half million francs. The number of slaves captured was 5,458. The good people who made virtue a profession, imagine perhaps that after having liberated 5,458 negroes, the English would have held



towards them some such language as this: 'Very dear friends, just tell us from what sweet shores you were taken that we may restore you to the bosoms of your afflicted families.' No indeed. The English think, with Figaro, that whatever is worth taking is worth keeping. They then conduct these negroes to their numerous possessions in all the seas of the world, and make soldiers of them. Careful of the proprieties in appearance they set these slaves at liberty, but it is a promissory note payable in freedom fourteen years after date. It is thus that they form annually regiments of all colors, and turn them over to the East India company. In a word, the English are not willing that the negroes shall be brought from Africa to make laborers for others, but they take them themselves as soldiers. The whole difference is that labor is sacrificed to war. For the rest, the negro soldiers are slaves for fourteen years; they are, it is true, not whipped like other slaves when they commit faults, but they are bastinadoed. What advantage is it to these colored soldiers to be liberated after fourteen years?

#### MORAL AND PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

"The fear of the imported negro lasts as long as he has a fear of being eaten. The sight of the whites causes them a profound terror; they find them, moreover, very ugly. However by degrees they become accustomed to us, and then the skill, intelligence, and cool and resolute courage of the whites fills them with admiration.

"As soon as they are convinced that they are not to be eaten, the negroes recover their usual demeanor. Slavery, which is believed to fill them with despair, does not occupy them exclusively, being exactly here what they were at home, the whole change is in their favor, for they are incomparably better fed and treated. Thus of all the negro slaves that I have seen, not one wished to return to Africa. More than this, I have seen at Havana two negroes who had been set free, and who had been sent to Africa at their own request, and who, after a labor of two years, returned to their master, with whom they still remain."

The author adds cases where slaves had been free in St. Domingo and had returned to bondage. From all these examples he infers that there are two forms of slavery, the one of the melodramatists

and philanthropists, in which the slaves are loaded with chains, and the other that of the French, Danish, and Spanish Antilles in which they labor very little and live very well.

"I know no spectacle more sad than that of a cargo of negroes just arrived, not because of sorrow for their condition, but because of the shocking state of dirt by which they are surrounded. A great number have sea-sickness, of which they suffer, and which makes them a little thin, but they are covered with scabs, men, women and children, and such an itch! It might be called a leprosy. Of course the negroes who come from Africa are entirely naked; it is the costume of their country. They are taken to the establishments prepared to receive them. These are called in the island of Cuba, Baracoons. It is an immense building, which may be called a bazaar of slaves. It is composed of four distinct departments, the common hall, the hospital, the baths and the kitchen not to speak of the gardens for invalids and women pregnant. Then follows a minute description of the negroes, with the care which is bestowed upon them to cure their diseases and prepare them for service. They are pictured as helpless savages. Here is a notice of their ignorance.

"I have seen many hundred of negroes, men, women and children, such as I have described, arrive from Africa. The oldest not over twenty-five, the youngest ten or twelve. Of these I have never known one who knew his age, not even in the Antilles. All those that I have asked have replied that they knew nothing. The strongest in chronology have said when the tree near the mill blew down, I was so high, holding their hand a certain height from the ground. A great number of these Africans were splendid specimens of form. The women, though young, were clumsy and frightful. The children, unlike little negroes usually, were very playful. There was an hundred of them playing (au cheval pondeu), running and tumbling. The chains of slavery weighed lightly on them.

After describing the food which the negroes receive, and especially the Tassao, or dried beef, which is given them with rice, besides the oranges and bananas, which abound in the West Indies, the author says the newly arrived negroes are not long in perceiving that the regime is infinitely preferable to that of their own

country. It is not for a year or eighteen months after their arrival that an African is put to work. It requires about this length of time to accustom them to the climate and the country.

#### NEGRO CIVILIZATION IN THE SOUTH:

We cannot forbear this occasion to remind the philanthropists of what they owe the Southern States of the Union. In the first place, the cheapest and best clothing for the poor that is known. In the second place, the exportation of values which bring specie into the United States, and sustain the credit of the nation by payment of import duties. In the third place by having taken such savage slaves as the author quoted has described, and taught them to speak the English language, comprehend the scheme of Christian salvation, and respect the laws of morality and order; made them to know the art of industry, made them consumers of millions of dollars of manufactures, and employed them to produce the comfort and luxuries of civilization. These things have been done and given in exchange for the services of savages who knew nothing but idolatry, want, bondage, concubinage and tribal war. Providence has wrought out this problem of African civilization in its own way. It has employed the agency of those who wished cheap sugar, tobacco and cotton, and of those who would hire their ships to conduct the slave trade. It has caused the African savage slave to be placed in the manual school of Southern cultivation. The labor of the savage slave has thus been exchanged against the schooling, moral and industrial, of a superior race. The result is before the world. The African savage slave of 1769 has been changed into the American freedman of 1869, fitted, in the opinion of those who use him, to legislate and govern those to whom providence had committed him. Are not then the services thus rendered by the Southern people to humanity and civilization estimable? We have no intention to send in a bill against humanity and civilization for this tuition. The claim has been already repudiated. It has even been enhanced by the confiscation of the values invested under the sanction of law. But worse than all, those who first protested against this devolution of slavery upon them, and next turned it to the profit of others more than themselves; those who have

brought the negro African slave to the condition proper to make an American freedman, are denounced as a criminal people. This cannot alter the facts of which we speak.

The influence of American slavery in the reformation of the African negro slave is the more striking when we remember that all efforts to improve his condition in his own country have utterly failed. For many centuries Portugal and Spain have tried the reformation of the African at home. The Roman Church has made it a missionary field for ages. The christian religion has been planted centuries ago in Abyssinia, and bishops in that kingdom claim direct authority from St. Peter. Yet the state of government, of popular right and of social morality is as low in Abyssinia as anywhere else, while slavery is the common law, and slaves the common currency of that country.\*

At a later period Great Britain tried the effects of colonization in Africa. At the close of the revolutionary war with her American colonies, she was somewhat encumbered with the remnant of 8,000 slaves carried off by her fleet and army. Many of these were sent to Sierra Leone and elsewhere on the coast of Africa. The philanthropists of the United States subsequently adopted a similar idea, and founded the colony of Liberia. Neither of these enterprises have made the slightest impression upon domestic slavery in Africa, or effected any material improvement in the condition of the savages who inhabit it. The people of the Southern States can thus prove that they have in one century done more to civilize and christianize African savage slaves than all the professional philanthropists of both hemispheres have, since the birth of Christ.

#### DUTY AND LABOR POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

We repeat that this author unconsciously advocates negro slavery as the best condition for the negro, and for the whites. He is

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\* Lieutenant Harris, who visited Abyssinia on a mission from the British East India Company, gives the price current of slaves in that country, the equivalent being cotton cloth or bullocks. He mentions one slave that had belonged to fifteen or sixteen different masters, and had apparently been traded for all the way from the western coast of Africa to the northern. So slaves are not only used in Africa for labor, but as currency for circulation, and bills of exchange.



himself an amateur writer, and does not know that of which he speaks. Negro slavery is all that he says, and yet is unwise.

A people who would be free, or who would have their rights respected, in any composite form of government, must have the elements of strength or of representation. This cannot be predicated of an incongruous population. To be free and powerful, a people must be so far homogeneous, as that all may have the same right to acquire property and to hold official stations. Society must be so far homogeneous as to present no obstacles to the most intimate social intercourse, and especially the intermarriage of its people. For, at last, there is so much of communism in all civilized society, that envy is, or should be included in the common supply, the common welfare, and the common honor of a common country. When society has a population unequally interested in its own preservation, it cannot be strong. When Protestant England has to watch Catholic Ireland; when republican France held millions of royalists; when the United States has doubts of the attachment of the Southern people to the government; neither of these governments can be so strong as if the population of each, was equal in right, and authority. The governments referred to may readily renounce all the causes which dissatisfy their own people, and may readily incorporate the interests of all in the common welfare. With a portion of the population, however, belonging to a race, alien and incongruous, as negroes or Asiatics, a people never can become homogeneous. "The solidarity of the people," as Kossuth terms it, "is wanting." How then can a population, half or one fourth of which is enslaved, rely upon its whole strength, either in peace or in war? The conduct of the Southern slaves was admirable, during the war. Left to till the land and protect the families of the planters, they performed their trust well. When liberated by the passage of hostile armies, they were added to the hostile force. They filled the posts and the graves of our enemies. They made the best fatigue force. They were pioneers and spies. Clad, fed, armed and transported, they ultimately stood guard over their masters. Note the difference between a homogeneous population whose men, when captured, must be fed and guarded, and an incongruous population who



added to the strength of the enemy. When the war is over this same incongruous population are used as aliens in interest. Their whole political force is wielded in the interest of the conquerors. They not only aid to disarm, but to disenfranchise their former masters. These are the social and political reasons why the slavery—or indeed the immigration—of races with which we cannot amalgamate, is unsafe and injurious. It is the duty of the Southern people, to utilize negro labor, and the negro vote. It must always be an incongruous population, but it may be robbed of its most serious objections, by prudence and justice. It is invaluable in producing values, and those values may be employed in raising, relieving and restoring Southern prosperity. There is no reason why, in some future day, the negro may not vote the same ballot, and serve in the same army with the Southern whites. But this will be because his presence here is inevitable, and his labor cannot be dispensed with. We cannot, however, consent that those nations who manufacture and consume our staple, shall make this the gathering ground for all Pagan peoples. We cannot consent that this fatal scheme to reduce the market price of our staple, and fill our land with a treacherous or neutral, and non-combatant population, shall be carried out. We raise our voice in warning against the designs of those, who, like "Metellus Cimber, loves me not." Do not let the South become again the "negro quarter," of the world—nor coolie quarter either.

Base Southern society on its own integrity, and its own standard of manhood and womanhood—and statehood—build in with the white immigrant, material similar to that which formed our society. Instruct our youth in all the enterprises of mixed industry, and it will be always safe, free, respectable and respected.

## ART. II.—LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

BY HON. W. S. OLDHAM.

### CHAPTER IV.—(CONTINUED.)

By morning the cars were loaded, and the passengers, some thirty or forty in number, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, took their seats as they could upon the heavy bridge timbers. The locomotive barely had the power to draw the train up the grades of the road, the dust and smoke blew into our faces in black columns, the cinders fell upon us as thick as hail, and the sun beamed down upon us with the heat of summer. It was by no means a pleasant railroad excursion, but still it was railroad traveling, and far preferable to the snail-pace progress of mule wagons, on which we had traveled for the last one hundred and twenty-five miles. Our main regret was as to the short distance that we could travel by that conveyance.

We arrived at Montevello about 2 o'clock, where we intended to get a conveyance to Marion, then take the railroad to Demopolis, and thence to Jackson, Mississippi. There was no quartermaster in Montevello, but there was a commissary who informed us that on Saturday morning he intended to start two wagons to Marion to be delivered to the quartermaster there, and that we could take seats in them. Here was another delay, which we were compelled to submit to with philosophical patience and fortitude.

On Friday evening the train returned from the Cahaba river. The conductor and engine driver informed me that on the day be-

fore (Thursday the 4th day of May), Gen. Taylor had agreed to capitulate to Gen. Canby, and surrender his department, with all its troops, arms, stores and public property. The next day the statement was confirmed. Thus, step by step, the ground was sinking. Between the 9th of April and the 4th of May, three great armies had capitulated; all the States east of the Mississippi were laid prostrate at the feet of the conqueror. The country which had thus been surrendered contained at least six million of white inhabitants and not less than seven hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms,—enough to have swept every Yankee soldier from the Confederate States in two months. These people were engaged in a contest involving everything calculated to arouse patriotism, inspire bravery, and call into existence the most unyielding endurance and perseverance. The catastrophe was astounding; it was so sudden, so unexpected, that it must have taken the civilized world by surprise.

Saturday arrived, the wagons were ready, and again we took the road for Marion, Alabama. Our mules were nearly worn out and broken down, and could not be driven or coaxed faster than two miles an hour. We left Montevello on Saturday, May 6th. That evening we crossed the Cahaba river at Centreville, and staid that night a few miles west of it. This evening permission was refused to us to stay all night, which was the only time that it was denied to us in the State of Alabama. It was at the house of a wealthy man living two or three miles from the river. He appeared to have everything around and about him to enable him to extend and exercise hospitality. He lived in a district of country which had not been visited or injured by the enemy during the war. We arrived at his inhospitable house after dark, and upon making application to stop, we were refused with absolute rudeness. We were consequently forced to travel on in the dark to hunt lodgings for the night. It was so dark that we were obliged to carry torches in front to see the road, and keep the wagons out of difficulties. There were several ladies in our company. At length we arrived at the house of a "good Samaritan," who took us in and provided cheerfully for our wants.

During the next day we met several persons, by whom we were

informed that immediately after the capitulation of the department by Gen. Taylor, three or four Yankee officers came up from Selma to Marion, bringing with them a quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, and that on that day a company of troops were expected to arrive there to occupy the place. This information produced a consultation between Gens. Ector, Clarke and myself upon the propriety of our going into Marion and meeting the Yankee soldiers there. There were many reasons in favor of that course. According to the terms of capitulation which had been entered into between Gens. Johnston and Sherman, the latter had guaranteed exemption from molestation for acts done during the war, to both citizens and soldiers in the service of the Confederate States. It is true that that guaranty, for want of authority on the part of Gen. Sherman to make it, was dependent upon the ratification of the pledge by the Government at Washington. We had not yet heard of the decision of President Johnson upon the subject, but it was not unreasonable to conclude that he had ratified the promise of Gen. Sherman. It seemed to be in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and could only be opposed upon principles of malignity and vengeance upon a fallen and unresisting foe. Besides, Gen. Sherman had bound himself to use his influence with the government, to secure the ratification of his pledge, and it was not an unreasonable supposition that his influence was sufficiently potent to secure its accomplishment.

The terms of agreement between Gens. Johnston and Sherman evidently looked to a final close of the war, and might have reasonably supposed that the terms of that agreement were taken into consideration between Gens. Taylor and Canby, at the time of the capitulation of the former to the latter. We had not then heard that Gen. Sherman's guaranty had been repudiated by President Johnson, that the truce had been declared ended, and that Gen. Johnston had surrendered unconditionally on the 26th day of April. In case the guaranty of Gen. Sherman had been approved and ratified at Washington, its terms would include Gen. Clarke and myself, and we might avoid all the remaining difficulties of our journey by going to Marion and taking the railroad there. But we concluded that if such was not the case, if we should go to Marion it might

become necessary for us to make an involuntary journey under the protection of a Yankee guard, and obtain lodgings for an indefinite term in a Northern prison. We therefore concluded that it was prudent for us to avoid Marion and the Yankees. The case of Gen. Ector was different. As he was in the military service, he was entitled to a parole with permission to go home. As he did not know but that resistance would still be kept up in the trans-Mississippi department, he did not wish to place himself in a position which would deprive him of the power to participate in it, if upon his arrival there such should be the case. However, after a full consideration of all the difficulties of his situation, he concluded to go on to Marion. Gen. Clarke and I took a small wagon and two mules, and eight miles from Marion bid farewell to our traveling companions, and took a right hand road to Greensboro, and through a part of the country in which we knew there were no Yankees.

On the next day we arrived at the Black Warrior river, at a little village called Millwood, to which point we had been directed to cross the river. Upon arrival at the ferry, we found that there had been a very high rise in the river, and that within the last two or three days, it had fallen very rapidly, and left a soft deposit of mud, two or three feet deep, in the road, up the banks of each side of the stream. It was entirely beyond the ability of our mules to draw the wagon up the opposite bank, if we should attempt to cross at that point. We therefore had to return on the road on which we had come, about two miles, and then take another leading up the river several miles, to a different ferry. In consequence of our inability to cross the river at Millwood, we lost some ten miles of travel.

At the upper ferry we were told by a gentleman, that a steamboat having on board a company of Yankee soldiers, had gone up the river two or three days before. After we had crossed over the river, we heard the puffing of another steamboat, which was doubtless, also a Yankee boat, as the enemy had obtained possession of all the boats on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and their tributaries, by the capture of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery. Thus they were quietly dispersing their troops and taking possession of the whole country. We staid that night in the forks of



the Black Warrior and Tombigbee, some four or five miles west of the former stream.

On the next morning we pursued our journey, and after we had traveled eight or ten miles, met Col. Robert H. Smith, of Mobile, with his daughter and a young gentlemen, driving very rapidly, in order, as they told us, to meet the down train from Selma to Demopolis, due at eleven o'clock, which they desired to take for Mobile, by the way of Meredian, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Col. Smith had been a member of the Provisional congress, and deemed it prudent, upon the evacuation of Mobile by the Confederate forces, to retire into the country, as an act of precaution, if not of safety. He was now returning home. He advised us to turn about, and go with him to Demopolis, as he did not think that there was the least possible danger of our being interrupted by the Yankees, and that in his opinion we could travel upon the railroads without interference.

Thus far Gen. Clarke and myself had had, "a hard road to travel," and in consequence of the heavy rains that had fallen in that part of the country, it was growing worse and worse; our speed at the highest rate could not be made to exceed twenty miles per day, and I was still more than one thousand miles from home. The idea of taking the railroad at Demopolis to New Orleans, then a steamship to Galveston, from which point I could reach my family in a few hours, was not only flattering but exhilarating to me. All those fancies were indulged upon the hypothesis, that Sherman and Johnson's agreement had been ratified at Washington, which would operate as an act of amnesty. We still did not know that that agreement had been repudiated at Washington, that Johnston had surrendered unconditionally, and that Gen. Taylor had done the same. Col. Smith could not tell us anything about it, and there was not even a rumor upon the subject, in the country we had passed. Mails and travel had ceased, except by travelers escaping from the East to the West, and the country over which we had traveled from the line of Georgia, to the point where we then were, was as completely cut off, from the balance of the world, and as ignorant of what was passing in it, as if it had been an inaccessible island in the ocean. Even rumors had almost ceased to

circulate, in fact the events then transpiring were so strange and startling that the inventors of marvelous stories were dumbfounded and silenced by astounding realities.

We changed our course for Demopolis, which was ten or twelve miles to the left. We resolved to go there and learn the true condition of affairs. We re-crossed the Black Warrior a mile or two above town, and reached Demopolis just in time to see the passengers file along the road from the train, which had just arrived from Selma, to the steamboat at the landing, which ran in connection with the trains east at Demopolis, and west at McDowell Station. There were several hundred passengers. We soon discovered that they were soldiers, and came to the conclusion that they were Federal troops, sent from Selma to occupy Demopolis. They proved to be Confederate soldiers going to Meridian to be parolled under the terms of Gen. Taylor's surrender. There were no Federal troops in Demopolis, but they were expected to arrive on the next day.

Upon our arrival at Demopolis we called upon Hon. Frances S. Lyon, as we knew he could give us full and correct information upon the subjects so interesting to us, and upon which our minds were in doubt. From him we learned for the first time, that the truce and agreement for capitulation of the army of Tennessee, with the guaranty of protection to citizens, who had taken the part of the South, had been repudiated by President Johnson, that the truce had been ended, and the unconditional surrender of Gen. Johnston's army demanded, under orders from Washington. And that under that demand Gen. Johnston had surrendered the army and department under his command, and not in accordance with the terms of the agreement. We also learned from him that Gen. Taylor, had surrendered his army, department, arms, stores and the public property, under the demand of Gen. Canby to that effect, and not under any agreement made by other commanders, that the terms of capitulation under which both Generals Johnston and Taylor surrendered, referred to matters entirely military, and did not in any manner refer to civil affairs, or include citizens who had been employed in the civil service of the Confederate States.

We now began to understand the true position of things; to comprehend our status. It was but a reasonable conclusion, from the fact that President Johnson had repudiated the agreement between Sherman and Johnston, because he did not intend to grant amnesty to those citizens who had been employed in the civil service of the Confederacy. They were still held subject to the pains and penalties denounced against them, by the acts of the Federal Congress, and the proclamation of President Lincoln. My resolution was immediately taken, that as long as I should be liable to be subjected to those penalties, never to place myself voluntarily in the power of the Yankees.

We learned also from Col. Lyon, that the surrender of Gen. Lee's army had dissolved the government of the Confederate States and the president, heads of departments and other officers, were fleeing for safety. The last that had been heard of President Davis, was that he had traveled through the state of North Carolina, under the protection of an escort of Confederate cavalry, but where he was then, was unknown. I knew that the Yankees would use all vigilance and every energy to prevent his escape, and I was informed at Demopolis, that in order to prevent it, six or eight thousand Federal cavalry had been stationed on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, to prevent him and other prominent Confederates from crossing that river. The last was important information to Gen. Clarke and myself.

Instead of having come to an end, upon our arrival at Demopolis we there ascertained that our difficulties had scarcely commenced. We were liable to be captured and imprisoned, and subject to have inflicted upon us the pains and penalties denounced against us by the acts of the Federal Congress. The Yankee troops were in possession of all the railroads, and occupied points all around and before us, and we were still several hundred miles from the Mississippi river, the banks of which were watched and guarded by six or eight thousand Yankee cavalry, and its channel by gunboats; and even if we should effect a crossing of that river, from the rapidity with which startling events were transpiring, we did not know what would be the condition of things in the Trans-Mississippi department when we

should arrive there. At all events it was of great importance and advantage to us that we went to Demopolis, for we learned our true status—our real danger, and where it lay.

We called a council of war, and immediately came to a conclusion upon our line of retreat. Our wagon was too heavy and slow, and the roads were too bad for us to proceed further in it, so we determined to leave it and saddle and mount our mules, to travel a considerable distance from the railroad, through a part of the State of Mississippi not yet occupied by the Yankees, and strike the Mississippi river at some point a considerable distance above Vicksburg. We were advised that the river had been very high for more than a month, and that in consequence of the levees having been cut at various points during the war, the whole bottom, from the high lands east to those west, was under water. The breadth of water to be crossed ranged between ten miles at the narrowest points, and one hundred at the widest of the overflow. We concluded that the point where the river was broadest would be the safest one for us. Such a point could not be guarded by cavalry on land, and I had crossed the river sufficiently often since the fall of Vicksburg, to know that with a proper degree of prudence and precaution, no danger was to be apprehended from the gunboats in the river. The only danger in crossing the river was from troops on land, who might be watching and guarding the crossings. Since the river had been in the possession of the Yankees, the usual Confederate crossing points were between Grand Gulf and Port Hudson, below Vicksburg, and at Cat Fish Point, a few miles below Napoleon, Arkansas. We determined to avoid those crossings, as they would in all probability be watched closely and guarded vigilantly. Once afloat upon the overflow in the bottom, we would be safe from infantry, cavalry and gunboats until we should arrive at the main channel of the river; and if, upon arriving there, no gunboat should be in sight, fifteen minutes would put us across. If one should be in sight we had only to wait until it should change its position.

During the evening we made the necessary arrangements required by the change of our mode of travel. We procured saddles and bridles for our mules, and as we could carry our trunks no further,



we filled our saddle-bags with such light articles of clothing as we might need on the road. In the morning we were again ready to take up our line of march. The Yankees were expected in Demopolis on that day or the one following, and we did not intend to be there when they should arrive.

Although Gen. Taylor had but a few days before agreed to surrender his department, the Yankee officials were already giving to the people of Alabama some additional evidences of the manner in which they intended to govern the country after the "restoration of the Union." Gen. Canby, before he had taken possession of the country, had issued an order declaring the negroes in Alabama free, and requiring their former owners to employ them on their plantations, at certain specified monthly wages.

I was now often disgusted at the remarks I heard made by men who had recently visited the Yankees themselves, or had seen and conversed with others who had done so. They expressed themselves surprised and delighted at the conduct and deportment of the Yankee officers and soldiers; they were remarkably polite and affable to Southern men who visited them—things would not be so bad after all. I was not only disgusted but indignant to hear such expressions from men who, in common with the Southern people, had been the especial subjects of Yankee malice and slander for nearly a half century; from men upon whose country those people had made the most unjustifiable war, and prosecuted it in a manner and by means disgraceful to christianity and the civilization of the age; from men whose country had been invaded and desolated with fire and sword; whose people had been plundered, robbed, and murdered; whose states had been conquered, and provincialized local governments abolished, and laws abrogated; whose domestic institutions were now being forcibly revolutionized, and new and untried institutions forced upon them, regulated and controlled by external force and violence; from men who were now receiving laws from conquering generals, in the form of military orders, and which were being enforced by bayonets in the hands of their own negro slaves. Oh, it is a happy temperament whose flexibility will thus enable men to sink down from the high position of free men, to the humble and prostrate condition of slaves, pleased and de-

lighted with their masters. "Men should be made of sterner stuff."

It was now a conceded fact that the war was at an end, and the people generally made up their minds "to accept the situation," and to conform to the conditions which it might impose. To this some men made up their minds to submit, not from any change of principle, not from any conviction of the unsoundness of the Southern cause, or of the justice of that of the North, but from the dictates of a stern and inexorable necessity.

While at Demopolis we learned that a number of members of the Confederate Congress passed through that place a few days before the enemy took possession of the railroad. They had by this time crossed the Mississippi or fallen into the hands of the cavalry guarding its banks. All of my colleagues from Texas, in the House of Representatives, had gone on, and I afterwards learned, all succeeded in making their way home. After passing Atlanta, I learned that my colleague in the Senate, Gen. Wigfall, had reached that place with his family. I was fearful that he might fall into the hands of the enemy, as I knew that they were specially vindictive towards him, and exceedingly anxious for his capture. After my arrival in Mexico, I was gratified to learn that he succeeded in "running the blockade" to Texas, and subsequently went to Europe.

One of my colleagues from Texas, Hon. C. C. Herbert, as I learned at Demopolis, was made a prize of war, by the Federals at Columbus, which came very near being a serious event to him, but, as it finally resulted, proved to be only a laughable episode in his journey. He arrived in Columbus on the evening that place was assaulted by Gen. Wilson, and stopped at the house of Mr. Lamar, the clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives. While at supper, they learned that the Federals had assaulted, or were about to assault the Confederate lines. They immediately ordered their horses, mounted, and rode to the lines to take part in the fight. They left their horses a short distance behind the line. About this time, a cry was raised that the Yankees had got in the rear, and then a stampede followed; Herbert made for his horse, and upon getting there, found a man mounted upon him. He ordered the rider to dismount; the man refused. It being dark

Mr. Hubert supposed the man to be a Confederate soldier, he became indignant, swore at the man, said that he was a Confederate member of Congress, that the horse was his, and that he could not get home without him. Just then he was surrounded by fifteen or twenty soldiers who informed him, they were hunting Confederate members of Congress, that they would take care of him and horse, and save him the trouble of a journey to his home in Texas. He now made the discovery that it was a Yankee soldier on his horse, and that he was a prisoner. He was marched off, with a number of captured Confederates, and with them was put in a house for the night. During the night he procured an old suit of confederate grey, and dressed himself in it. Next morning he was marched off with other prisoners, but before going far, became lame, when he called to the officer in charge, and told him that he was too lame, and too old to walk farther. The officer took his parole by the name of William Thompson, or some other name, and set him at liberty. He went home wearing his grey suit, with his parole in his pocket.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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### ART. III.—KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE.

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In the "Southern States," a work compiled from a series of papers published in DEBOW'S REVIEW, and in the "Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States," compiled from the same authority, will be found an able and elaborate history of Kentucky; its discovery by Daniel Boone, its first settlement, schemes for separation from Virginia and from the Union (the latter an attempt made by the Spanish Government, and repelled by the inhabitants of Kentucky), population, agriculture, and products of Kentucky, the mineral resources and natural wonders; internal improvements, education and social condition. The history and progress of the cities of Louisville, Lexington and Marysville is given with very elaborate statistics of the wealth, power, progress and pros-

pects of this noble State. This work was complete up to the date of its publication, just before the late war, but it is not entirely applicable to the present growth or condition of the State. As it is a part of the programme and prospectus of DeBow's REVIEW to give "historical and statistical sketches of the different States and cities of the Union," it is our purpose to prepare a continuation of the history and statistics of Kentucky and of its principal city of Louisville. This will be compiled from the most authentic sources, such as the Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, and the reports of the public officers of the State. Not improbably it may contain the advance sheets of the census of 1870. We may mention at this point that it is our purpose to prepare another volume of the Industrial Resources of the Union, compiled from the REVIEW and other sources. In the meantime we accept a communication on the city of Louisville prepared by a friend, which will serve to show the rapid growth of the Falls City, and prepare the mind of the reader for the full, accurate, and encouraging history of the progress of Kentucky and its cities which we propose.—[ED. REVIEW.]

#### THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

In the January number of De Bow's REVIEW, we give two illustrations of public buildings in Louisville, Ky., and we now propose a brief sketch of the city, its early history, its progress, its importance in a commercial point of view, its enterprise and business facilities, etc.

Louisville is the commercial metropolis of the state, as well as being the capital town of Jefferson county, and is also a port of entry. It is one of the most flourishing and important cities of the Great South-west, being located on the south or left bank of the Ohio river, at the head of the falls of that stream. The city was laid out as early as 1773, but it was some five years before a settlement of any kind was made, not, in fact, until the expulsion of the British from their position on the Wabash. The first block house was built in 1778, which was subsequently removed to make way for Fort Nelson, erected in 1682. The town was established by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, in 1780, and named Louisville after Louis XVI, of France, in commemoration of his alliance

with the Great Republic of the West, then just issuing from its probationary condition of colonial independence.

The position of Louisville is one of remarkable beauty, from its exceedingly wide streets and deep house lots, contributing so much to make it a most delightful place for a residence, to which may be added, good taste in gardens, and house construction, and the far-famed beauty of its women and the chivalry of its men. It possesses great natural advantages as a manufacturing and commercial point.

The obstruction of navigation by the falls or rapids, causing the river to spread into a beautiful sheet of water, a mile wide, and perfectly straight for a distance of six miles above the falls, forms a lovely feature of a charming landscape, and also one of the safest harbors for all kinds of river craft anywhere to be found. The city may be said to owe its existence, in a great measure, to the falls, which interrupt the navigation of the river at this point. In 1833, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, a canal, two and a half miles long, through solid lime stone rock, was opened around these rapids. This canal was originally the joint property of the United States and the individual stockholders, but in 1854 the government purchased the interest of the private stockholders, and reduced the rates of tonnage to a sum barely sufficient to keep the canal in repair.

The increase in the population of the city has been rapid. When the town was established, it had a population, all told, of thirty persons; and now in 1870, over one hundred and sixty thousand would be a low estimate. It has been said that "Louisville has doubled her population since the war." If this is so, it has been accomplished by the encouragement its citizens have given to men of means and industry from abroad, to unite with them, and investing capital in business enterprises; in putting up manufacturing establishments; in building railroads, bridges, hotels (like the Galt House), and in various other ways, contributing to its productiveness and wealth. The streets of the city, many of them extending to a length of seven miles, run in a direction east and west, parallel with the river, varying from eighty to one hundred feet in width, and intersecting each other at right angles. They are kept in splendid order, lighted with gas, and bounded by ornamental shade trees. An admirable system of street railroads has been



inaugurated, (of which there are completed and in course of construction some sixty miles), making it not only possible, but really pleasant for merchants, mechanics and other business men, to reside for miles from the scene of their daily labors.

In view of the uniformity of the streets in Louisville, the magnificence of her private residences, the beauty and convenience of her church edifices, and other public buildings, it is no marvel that her citizens boast that their city is equal to any on the American continent; or that writers should speak of her characteristics in the following complimentary terms:

"Louisville has always been unostentatious, and her distinguished characteristic is quietness. She has grown rich and influential because she could not avoid growing, rather than by those appliances which have been potential in building up other western metropolises. Modest to a fault, content while others were grasping, dignified while others were pedantic, she long since adopted methods of business, and ideas of greatness and influence, which though creditable and safe, were suited better for the period when her corner stones were laid, than for the rushing, surging, pell-mell times that have succeeded that era. That period is past, those ideas are no longer in the ascendant. The presiding genius of the times with the magic wand of progress, has called into action her latent powers, and the year 1869 finds Louisville a city of power, life and energy; with her railroads radiating to every point of the compass; her commercial influence penetrating North, South, East and West; covering a large territory, with a river front of nearly twenty miles, with four hundred streets and alleys; thirty thousand buildings, twelve thousand of which have been erected within the past three years, and a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand souls."

In the annual report of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange of the commerce and trade of Louisville, for the year ending march 31st, 1869, there are many interesting tables and statistics given, which, did space permit, would be re-produced in this article; but a few figures must suffice for the present, and at some future period we may be enabled to do the subject better justice. The report gives a list of the leading manufactures and works, together with the amount of capital invested, the number of operatives constantly employed, and the aggregate value of pro-

ductions. As compared with previous years, it indicates a very marked increase, the aggregate capital amounting to \$17,835,500, an increase of \$1,522,500 over the previous year, with an aggregate (estimated) production of \$42,979,000 this year. This is an excess over last year of \$2,877,255.

Louisville, as compared with other cities of the West, has abundant reasons to be proud of her position as a great commercial metropolis, in many important particulars. *First*, as regards health, no city of her size on the continent can show as satisfactory a sanitary record as Louisville; whilst direful epidemics scourge and decimate the population of other cities, Louisville is enabled to keep her mortuary list down near the minimum point year after year. This is a consideration which it is almost impossible to over estimate, and which is steadily inducing prudent, reflecting men to carry their capital there for permanent investment. *Second*, and nearly akin to the first, may well be regarded with pride the healthy condition of her financial affairs, as compared with those of other cities. Though the section from which she derives the bulk of her trade has lately passed through two consecutive seasons of drouth and consequent famine, there have been no failures of consequence to note among her manufacturers, jobbers or retailers, but on the contrary, they have not only extended liberal accommodations to their customers in the Cotton States, but contributed largely to the relief of their suffering poor, whilst in the other great cities of the West, failures for heavy amounts among the highest grade of capitalists have been remarkable frequent.

Louisville is particularly fortunate in having the best trade on the face of the earth, in one important respect, to cater for. We allude to the well-known fact that the Southern people always will have the best of everything in the market. When compelled to limit their purchases they diminish the quantity, but very rarely degrade the quality. There are classes of goods in nearly every line that sell readily at the North and West, which the Southern merchant never calls for, and which are rarely found in a Louisville jobbing-house. The inexperienced Southern merchant not unfrequently finds himself over stocked with this class of goods, after buying at the East or North, and unless he has a thriving freedman's trade, is apt to carry them over through several seasons. We have heard of several instances of that sort recently.

There are merchants at several points in the South who sell to freedmen exclusively, and their stocks are chiefly made up of this class of goods—damaged and auction-made fabrics, galvanized watches, bogus jewelry, etc. These merchants do not purchase their stocks in Louisville, nor is their trade solicited by Louisville jobbers.

The class of Southern merchants invariably call for the best grade of fabrics in every line—goods that bear a fair profit and will admit of ordinary handling without falling to pieces. This is thoroughly understood in New York where Southern merchants are looked up with extraordinary avidity, and, unless they are thoroughly posted in their business, they are very likely to be taken in and done for.

The Louisville jobber selects his stock for the Southern trade alone; he knows what they need and what they will call for, and makes his selections accordingly; and the Southern retailer could not, if he would, buy in Louisville many classes of goods that are everywhere exposed for sale in the North and East, which he could not give away after he gets them home, except to the freedmen. (We will in some future number speak of railroad and transportation facilities of Kentucky.)

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#### ART. IV.—THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION PLAN FOR REPAIRING LEVEES.

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We publish an exposition of this enterprise for Levee reconstruction by means of an incorporated company, with the general expression of approval. To this approval, however, we shall annex certain conditions to be hereafter in this article stated. In the mean time we may say to the projectors, that in a country which will only grant appropriations of money or power by consent of the majority, it cannot be expected that a plan can be struck from the inventive merit of enterprise, to command instantaneous faith and universal currency. There must be consultation and conference with the many, or with those who represent them; and while the principle of a plan is preserved, there must

be much concessions of detail, that it may bear as lightly and usefully on the whole people it is intended to serve as is possible. We expect one *concession* from the public. It is that the planters cannot be expected to maintain the water defences of the Mississippi valley. This has been proven by the fact, that in Louisiana, where they defend the principal part of the agriculture, they have proven unable to do so. Elsewhere the fact may be somewhat different with the diminished proportions between the alluvion and uplands. In 1866 the planters of Louisiana were wholly unable to reclaim or defend their land, the State assumed this duty, and the reparation and maintenance of the levees has been executed by State authority and upon the general expense of the State. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to explain why this is, but that all may understand it, we will do so. The former system of levee construction was based upon the stability of the planters to command their own labor absolutely. From one end of the State to the other, the planters on each side of the river were in accord. They were as minute men defending a frontier. They constituted a mutual assurance, which would make good the common defence. This absolute authority has passed away. Sometimes the laborer has a share in the crop. Of course he cannot be expected to devote his labor this year to the maintenance of a levee in Louisiana, when he may be dead, disabled, or landholder, or laborer in Texas the next year. There are many planters on lease of the lands. They will not send hands ten miles to resist a crevasse which is not immediately dangerous to themselves. Then there are widows and wards whose lands are not represented by adequate authority, and there are many planters who are too poor to do anything. Now all this shows that the defence of the whole levee by the residents is impossible; and this defence depends upon the adequate and instantaneous application of labor at the point where the levee may be broken, along a line of more than eight hundred miles, on both sides of the river. The defence of the levees are like that of Gen. Lee's lines, before and around Richmond. When asked by a legislative committee what was his opinion of his means of defence, he said: his troops were too few, and too thinly scattered along the lines to defend them. If the

attack should be made on a point where the reinforcement was at hand, it could be repelled; but with the superior numbers of the besiegers, the great extent of the lines, and the deficient numbers of the defences, the lines would be broken, he would be doubled up and defeated. He required more men to strengthen his defences. They were not to be had, and the result was precisely what he had predicted. The planters on the banks of the Mississippi are in the same situation with respect to the invasion by the great river. They must be reinforced from abroad, and they have been reinforced by the State of Louisiana in the way stated. There is another painful equity in favor of the planters. A war has been waged by the whole people of the Confederate States voting for secession. A consequence of this war, has been the destruction of the levees by military force of the public enemy. The proposition to tax these planters whose property has suffered peculiar injury, to repair and maintain a common defence against future inundations, is not very generous. The United States has been requested to reinstate the levees, on the plea that they were destroyed by their acts. We remember to have heard Col. Jopp state in a speech, that he owned several miles of river front, and many thousand acres of land; that his whole property was protected by a levee; that the federal army cut the levee; that his crop and stock were swept off; his slaves liberated, and that (at that date) he "had not seen the d—d place since." So complete was the destruction in this case, that he rented lands in Alabama after the war. There are hundreds of similar instances. We do not, however, put the common charge of reparation upon the principle of general average. It is to be regarded as a case where the immediate proprietor is unable to make good a common defence, and must be provided for accordingly. We give this history to meet a difficulty in the way of the promoters of this plan. They say the Louisville plan "puts the expenses of the construction and maintenance mainly upon common honesty, and fair dealing suggests it ought to fall, viz.: on those who are to gather the first fruits of this good work—that is on the river planters." Dr. C. B. New, of Mississippi, on writing on the same subject says: "That all lands, whether in the front or in the rear counties of the Mississippi



river, if subject to overflow, should be taxed and no others; or in other words, no land should be taxed for levee purposes except those benefitted by the levees.

Both these reasoners insist upon local levee taxation. The first says "it would be considered a droll idea to tax the people of Tensas and Concordia parishes, Louisiana, to build a local railroad from Shreveport back into some of the hill parishes." The other says: "To tax the whole State of Mississippi for the counties of Issaquena, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tunica, part of DeSoto, and the adjoining tier of counties in their rear, when the balance of the State needs no protection against the floods of the Mississippi, would be manifestly wrong—arbitrarily unjust." We have so often seen this argument urged throughout the Southern States against any work of internal improvement which develops the interior and promotes the general treasury of the State, that we cannot repeat the argument which has proved the opposite so conclusively, by making railroads, turnpikes and canals throughout all the Southern States.\* We can not forbear, however, to mention that the State of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans have been wise enough to reinstate the levee, and have, in consequence, reaped large results, increased taxable and commercial products. But if Pontotoc should not be taxed to protect Issaquena, why should Maine be taxed to protect Mississippi? Dr. New and others, while denying the justice of one part of a State being called on to pay for the protection of another, call on the federal government to do identically the same thing. Dr. New says: "Congress alone, by blending the interests of all the States in one general system, uniting the plan of leveeing with others equally as practical and necessary, can protect the lands of the States bordering on the Mississippi." We moreover recommend an appeal to Congress "to take this whole subject in hand, and to enact laws to make cut-offs from the Balize to Cairo, commencing at the lower end of the river; to open all natural outlets that pass from the western bank of the river, communicating with the gulf, to place the levees

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\*It has turned out that all the money invested in works of internal improvement by the States has been saved, while many other investments have been lost.

far from the banks of the river, and indemnify all parties whose lands are exposed." This can not be done without the exercise of power within the States and not without a large appropriation of money. Who will pay for this? Is it proposed to prosecute *this* system, and impose its cost on the new planters? Of course not. It is proposed that the nation shall pay. Then this principle of taxing one people to benefit another so "manifestly wrong, and so arbitrarily unjust" in Mississippi, would be all right when applied to the whole United States.

We adverted, however, to this important question to show: 1. That so far as the Louisiana planters are concerned, the State has already assumed this public duty and the planters neither can, nor will undertake to perform. 2. That the contract to be made by a corporation should be varied with each State according to the state of legislation and public sentiment in each State to be protected.

The plan of the Louisville convention proposes that the cost of making and maintaining these levees should be met by a tax to be levied by the corporation upon the river planters. This proposal to delegate the power of taxation to a private corporation is met in some of the States by constitutional obstacles. This is thought to be especially impracticable under the recently adopted constitution of Mississippi. Dr. New expresses a very common and dominant sentiment in the South when he says:

"So far as the report looks to Congress for a bill harmonizing the interests of all the States, in a uniform law, embracing the lands subject to overflow, the plan will meet the approbation of all intelligent practical men; but to place the levees in the hands of an 'incorporated body,' with powers to tax the landed interest of the Mississippi Valley, as the committee propose, no respectable planters or citizens of the Southern States will give their sanction. It is not probable Mississippi will transfer her power to tax the lands within her borders to any such corporation. We have seen 'rings' and 'corporations' fleeing the government at Washington, and now trust in the wise retention of section five, article twelve, in the constitution lately adopted, that Mississippi will be protected against all such outrages."

Such are a few of the legal and practical objections to the plan of the convention which its promoters would be wise to conciliate or to avoid. They propose too much. No State will cede the jurisdiction of taxation or police to any corporation. No State will consent that the levees already built and paid for shall be capitalized and represented by her interest bearing stock. No State will

consent that its citizens shall be subjected to any incorporate municipal authority paramount to its own. No State should so bind itself by any irrevocable charter.

Notwithstanding these reasons, there is merit in the proposal of the Louisville commercial convention. Certain States are under obligations to make and maintain a levee. Let them offer the contract at a fixed sum per mile, per cubic foot, or on any other basis, for one year, or a term of years. The fancy idea of assimilating the levee line to a railroad, and to have station masters, and telegraph strikers under the control of a president and directors, perhaps living in New York, is not at all applicable to this great work. We will give another and a preferable example. The federal government contracts with an individual or a company to transport, protect and deliver the mails. It pays specific sums on some routes, it pays so much per mile on others. It gives the postal collections to some ocean mails, and an annuity to others. It enforces these contracts by fines, by withholding payment or by transferring the mails to some other contractor. It contracts for the performance of a thousand other public acts in the same manner. It keeps the contract under its own control. Now let any company or companies which may desire to undertake the reconstruction and maintenance of the Mississippi levees, propose to the legislative authorities of the river States, that they will take the levees as they now are, and bind themselves to repair and maintain them at certain fixed rates, payable by the State quarterly or annually, upon specific evidence of adequate performance. The State authorities will borrow money or collect it by special or general taxation, and pay these contractors. This solves and simplifies the transaction by relieving it of all the objections which we have stated. If such a corporation, with adequate means, will come forward and obtain the necessary State legislation for such a contract, it will, we think meet the approval of every agricultural and commercial interest in the valley of the Mississippi; but we deem it a duty to warn the promoters of the present plan that they must conform their proposals to something like what we have stated.—[Ed.]

### THE LEVEE PLAN OF THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION IN ITS NATIONAL ASPECT.

In discussing the project of reclaiming the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Valley, suggested by the Louisville Convention, we propose, as preliminary, to present some views and facts not properly understood or appreciated by the general public.

It is the object of this plan to protect from inundation, and bring into safe cultivation a region of country covering an area of over 32,000 square miles, or 20,480,000 acres. This vast territory has been subdivided into four separate districts, by the two distinguished United States engineers, who have so carefully surveyed it, as follows:

First. The country below Red river, estimated at 7,680,000 acres, belonging to the Louisiana sugar and rice region:

In 1860 the products of Louisiana were:

Sugar, 500,000,000 pounds.

Molasses, 35,000,000 gallons.

Cotton, 550,000 bales.

Second. The area lying between the Red and Arkansas rivers, bounded on the west and north by the highland of Louisiana and Arkansas, is estimated at 5,800,000 acres. This region embraces the four front north parishes of Louisiana, Concordia, Tensas, Madison and Carroll, which made, in 1861, an aggregate of 250,000 bales of cotton.

Third. The "Yazoo Basin," containing 4,000,000 acres, bounded on the east by the Yazoo, Tallahatchee and Coldwater rivers, and on the south and north by the bluffs of Mississippi and Tennessee.

Fourth. That portion extending from Cape Girardeau on the north, to Helena on the south, and from the Mississippi on the east to Granby and Bloomfield ridges on the west, containing over 3,000,000 acres, and known as the St. Francis Basin.

Nearly the whole of this vast space is annually at the mercy of the Mississippi river, and all who plant there have to do so at the risk of inundation. The soil is the accretion of centuries, and is of great depth and surpassing fertility. For example:

It is computed that, in 1860, there were in the Yazoo Basin 428,000 acres in cultivation, which produced 220,000 bales of cotton, and 2,600,000 bushels of corn, besides a great variety of other products, and a quantity of stock of all sorts.

The white population was 8,923.

The negro population was 50,212.

The estimated value of plantations, \$41,500,000.

An average per acre of over \$96.

The products of the cultivated lands in each of the other alluvial districts in 1860 were equal to those of the Yazoo Basin.

These statistics are of value in affording data as to the productive capacity of the region of country proposed to be reclaimed and protected from inundation. Of this vast area it is estimated that 7,000,000 of acres in a short time could be prepared and set aside for the cultivation of cotton, leaving ample space for all other productions essential to a self-supporting planting interest. One bale of 400 pounds to the acre is a moderate average estimate of the product of this soil.\*

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\*Probably in the whole world there is no region of country more perfectly adapted to the use of dynamic agencies in planting than the alluvial flats of the Mississippi. Presenting a plane surface, without undulation, the steam plow, and the numerous other labor-saving implements of cheap agriculture, find here an unrivalled theatre for the exercise of their peculiar functions. With these agencies a very few hands can seed and cultivate an immense crop, while the facility and cheapness of emigrant or labor rates of travel would enable the alluvial planter to concentrate on his place the force necessary to harvest his crop, and this at a season of the year when it is not only a safe, but a delightful, abode for denizens of more northern climates. It might be added here that this is now being done to a considerable extent in the cultivation of the cane crop.



With the levees up, and secure cultivation assured, the freedman will leave the uplands and seek the alluvium of the Mississippi, finding there not only a better reward for his labor, but a congenial climate and an easy mode of living, in which he will luxuriate. It is not stating the proposition too strongly to say that, in the course of ten years, should these lands be reclaimed, half the negro population in America will gravitate naturally there.

The writer, in the course of his experience, has never yet seen a freedman who once resided on these lands—no matter what losses he had sustained by the overflows—who was ever willing to leave them. To all offers to remove him, no matter how tempting the terms, the invariable answer is, "We live easy here. We can catch fish, shoot wild fowls, raise hogs, and winter our cattle without cost, and make our bread after the water goes down, at the rate of sixty bushels of corn to the acre, with sometimes three quarters of a full crop of cotton. Again, some years the water does not come over our lands, and then we make an overwhelming crop of cotton and corn. Better be overflowed two years out of three here than plant in the hills." This is the almost stereotyped answer of the freedman to all propositions for him to leave his Eden. Besides, with the levee up, comes drainage, and with it the expulsion of the miasma that engenders chills and fevers; and thus it becomes a comfortable abode for the Caucasian race.

The cotton supply is a problem engaging the attention of the civilized world. Europe and America require annually 6,000,000 of bales, while the product of this year (1869) will be only 5,000,000, leaving a deficit in supply of the "raw material" of 1,000,000 bales† How to furnish this needed amount of cotton is the great question that taxes the energies and ingenuity of European nations.

By the census of 1860 it is ascertained that the American cotton crop of 1859-60 amounted to 5,196,444 bales more cotton than is now produced in the entire world. Since 1861 the largest production was last year, amounting to 2,430,893 bales—not one-half of what was produced in 1859-60. In 1860 the single State of Mississippi raised 1,202,507 bales of cotton, more than one-third of which was grown on its alluvial lands. Protect the Yazoo delta alone, and you secure in five years an addition of 1,200,000 bales to the American cotton crop.‡

The world will have more cotton, and at cheaper rates, than it has now. Lancashire must and will have its supply of cotton, and at lower figures. This we may depend on. Too many immense interests are involved for us to doubt that this question of the cotton supply will be settled in a few years, either with our aid or without it. It will be a sorry day for America should the problem be solved without our assistance.

\*In 1860 the census put the negro population in the United States at over 4,250,000, of which nearly 4,000,000 resided in the slave states. Supposing that this population could furnish 1,000,000 hands on the Mississippi bottom, a product of 5,000,000 bales could be raised.

†The following table presents a fair average estimate of this years production:

East Indies (more than last year).....	1,500,000 bales
Egypt (more than last year).....	230,000 bales.
Turkey, Levant, etc. (more than last year).....	125,000 bales
Brazil, Peru and West Indies (same as last year).....	707,500 bales
United States (more than last year).....	2,500,000 bales
All other sources.....	50,000 bales

5,112,500 bales

‡The average consumption of Europe alone is 73,000 bales a week, or 4,000,000 bales a year. Indeed, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, Vice-President of the Cotton Supply Association, made, a few months since, the astounding statement that all the cotton now produced in the world would not be sufficient to enable the mills of Lancashire to run on full time more than five days in the week.



Ever since the war, and the famine prices which the failure of the American supply of cotton produced, British energy and enterprise have been stimulated to the highest tension to open new fields of production, and to rid themselves of dependence on this country for their raw material. The English government has left no stone unturned to encourage the cultivation of cotton all over its colonies. In 1862 we find the "Manchester Cotton Supply Association" sending a committee to London to meet the commissioners from thirty different localities throughout the world, who had brought with them specimens of raw cotton for the "exhibition" of that year, and, strange to relate, the most of these cottons sampled quite up to the standard of our "middling uplands." In this interview the Manchester committee congratulated the cotton growers on the results of their labors, predicting with confidence an early disentrainment from American monopoly. Cotton-growing companies have been established in every direction, not only in the British dependencies, but throughout the world. In other countries the British government has stimulated great interest in this matter. France, Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Egypt, Portugal, Japan, and even Russia, have been each appealed to, and all are aiding, by exemption from taxation, by land grants and bounties, the growth of cotton in their dominions. The results of these exertions are seen in these figures: Hayti, between 1860 and 1862, had increased her cotton exports three-fold. Malta produced in 1862 four times as much as in 1860. Smyra contributed, in 1862, 60,000 bales; in 1860, only 10,000. In 1864, Manchester was receiving its cotton supply from thirty-nine sources. Among these additional sources of supply were China, with 210,000 bales; Turkey, with 35,000; and Japan with 21,000, while the Indian cotton rose from 445,000 in 1860 to 1,500,000 bales in 1866.

In 1861 Lord Dalhousie inaugurated the railway system for India, projecting 4,600 miles of railroad, to be constructed at an expense of \$440,000,000. The Government engaged to pay the interest on all sums invested in these India roads, in the belief that with these works of internal improvement all obstacles to a full supply of cheap cotton will be removed. It would not be amiss here to state that if England can afford to take such risks to wrest from us our monopoly of the cotton supply, cannot America take a little risk to preserve it?

Scarcely secondary in importance to the growth of cotton, is the sugar crop of Louisiana. A staple of prime necessity, it is of the first consequence to foster and increase its cultivation in every possible way. When we remember that the crop of Louisiana has fallen off from 500,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 100,000,000 pounds this year, and that tens of millions of dollars go annually out of the country for foreign sugars, it will occur to the reader that any scheme that will increase this product, and check this drain of specie, is eminently worthy of national attention. Secure the alluvium of the Mississippi Valley, in the mode proposed, thus assuring safe cultivation and protection from water, and the old crop statistics will be restored, and we hazard little in saying that in ten years 500,000,000 pounds of sugar, if not more, will be again made in Louisiana.

In this connection we invite attention to the following extract from the able memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, (Hon. W. M. Burwell, Chairman), to Congress, in 1867:

#### THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

"Louisiana is the only one of the States which produces cane sugar in quantity—the product at one time equalled about three-fourths of the whole sugar consumed in the United States. Were its past production restored—which cannot be done without the reparation of the levees—it would even now amount to forty per cent. of the whole consumption. To furnish some idea of the extent to which this important interest has been damaged, we give the number of tons produced in 1861 and 1866, with the number of plantations at the same period:

Year.....	1861.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Crop.....hhds	449,000	6,666	14,790	39,000
Number of Plantations....	1,291	175	188	347

It will be seen that the sugar plantations of Louisiana numbered in 1860, very little more than one-fourth of those worked in 1861, and that the crop of 1860 was scarcely more than one-tenth the weight of that of 1861—the value of the crop of 1861 was paid chiefly in Eastern merchandise and Western provisions.

The destruction of the free grown sugar of Louisiana has thrown the United States upon the slave grown sugar of Brazil and Cuba. It has destroyed a home market for American manufactures and other products, and compelled the importation of specie to pay for what was formerly paid for in our own products. To show that the American sugar supply is only paid to a small extent with domestic products and domestic currency, we adopt from the report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the statement of sugar and molasses imported into and produced by the United States for the year 1865-6. It will show the wants of the American people, and the ability of the country to supply them with this important social necessity.

The total consumption of raw sugar of all kinds in the United States may be stated at 412,000 tons.

A detailed statement of the sugar consumed in 1865 is thus given.

Total foreign sugar.....	345,809 tons
Home crop of cane sugar.....	5,000 tons
Maple sugar, estimated.....	30,000 tons
Sugar made from molasses at refineries.....	22,300 tons
Total.....	403,109 tons

We may, then, safely assume that the sugar annually imported amounts to 350,000 tons. This, at 8 30-100 cents per pound, gold, would amount to \$58,100,000 00, including duty.

The molasses imported the same year, was 34,335,032 gallons, which, at thirty-two cents per gallon, would amount to \$10,987,212 16.

This aggregate of \$69,087,212 16 was paid for in gold, less the value of American products exported to the sugar countries, and which may be safely estimated at not exceeding ten millions of dollars per annum.

The State of Louisiana produced before the war 440,000 hogsheads, or 225,000 tons. Estimating the total annual consumption of the United States, as stated, it would appear that Louisiana is capable of producing about 40 per cent. of the sugars consumed in the United States, or, of saving to the nation the exportation of at least twenty-four millions of dollars in gold, or its equivalent.\*

We have grouped these facts together to show that an active conspiracy is in progress to take from America its monopoly of the cotton supply, and that it has been, so far partially successful. In 1860 cotton constituted three-fourths of the value of our exports; last year, about one-half. It is easy to re-establish this old relation, and instead of exporting 1,600,000 bales of cotton, to export 3,500,000. To do it, we have only to put up the levees and protect the country that can and will make it. There is the soil, the climate, the seasons, in a word, all the conditions essential in the successful cultivation of this wonderful plant—absolutely the very improvements there, and the lands ready for the plough, only waiting protection against the annual ravages of the great river.

Now we say that if there is to be a contest to undercut us in the growth of our great staple—that staple which furnishes over one-half of our yearly exchange—thus paying

\*In twelve of these States, including Virginia and Missouri, where the institution of slavery existed, and where the freed population of America principally reside, there is a territory of over eight hundred thousand square miles, as vast in extent almost as the aggregate area of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Italy. In this belt of country, in nearly all of which cotton can be produced to a greater or less extent, is every variety of soil, climate, production and mineral deposit, stretching from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico. No country on earth is better adapted to the habitation of man. In this region he has presented to him an opportunity of selecting any sort of soil, or production, or mineral pursuit. In the more northern lines of this zone are to be found innumerable spas, which, as fountains of health, have no equals in the world.

Such is the vast cotton belt of America, inviting every variety of emigration and presenting fields capable of every variety of production and mineral development necessary to satisfy the desires of civilized man.

more than one-half of our annual foreign debt—that staple which we chiefly ship, in the place of coin, to pay for our imports—we say, if there is to be successful competition elsewhere in its growth, and we are to lose our prestige as the great cotton-growing power of the world, let this not occur before, at least, we have the opportunity of making this contest for supremacy on our rich lands—on that soil where the same labor can quadruple its present product in the highlands.\* On this alluvial soil we can entrench our labor and break Christendom and Pagandom combined in their efforts to compete with us in cotton making. Reclaim these prolific bottoms, capable of making from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre, and you destroy forever the rivalry which, under the stimulus of the present high prices, is now threatening to acquire a permanent foothold in the commerce of the world. Hence, in a national point of view, this matter of the levees has claims on the attention of our statesmen, secondary in importance to no other subject before the country.

This brings us to the report and resolutions of the Louisville Convention, proposing the mode by which this immense work shall be accomplished.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEVEES ADOPTED AT THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Levees beg to respectfully report that no question connected with the development of the material resources of the Mississippi Valley is secondary in importance to some mode by which its alluvial lands can be protected from the annual floods that render their cultivation so precarious as to vastly limit their productive capacity. The agricultural resources of the region washed by the waters of the Mississippi cannot be well overestimated, but, to develop them, some scheme by which these periodically recurring freshets can be successfully resisted, must be devised.

Before the war a system of levees was in operation, affording tolerable protection. These levees were constructed through the agency of the States, parishes and counties in which they were located, and were maintained and policed by the riparian proprietors. Crude and necessarily unreliable as this system was, it yet afforded great relief, and contributed immensely to the development and production of these lands. Crevassees were of rare occurrence, and the planter, behind his levee, could plant his crop in the comfortable assurance that he would be protected in his labor and investment of capital against any ordinary inundation.

With the war has passed away at once both the levees and the means formerly relied on for their construction and protection. The soil remains, however, fertile as ever, and capable of almost indefinite production, with capacity to yield annually more of the precious metals than all the mines of the country together. How shall this region be developed? How shall these levees be rebuilt? What system shall be employed by means of which capital and labor can be brought once more to take these lands in hand, and work them in the interests of the world at large?

After careful reflection, your committee feel satisfied that through private enterprise alone, can these results be satisfactorily attained.

We would recommend the construction of the levees by the aid of a joint stock company, organized on the basis of private subscription, and built of the views and objects that govern the construction of railroads.

This can be done by one or more companies, the only requisite being that their systems should be intelligent, uniform and comprehensive.

For example, let the amount of stock be subscribed as for a railroad. Let the company's charter run for a term of years. Let each pound of cotton, or hoghead of sugar, or any other staple that may be specified, produced under the protection of the levee, and each acre of alluvial land be taxed and the company be given all legal authority to collect this tax, as the railroad does its freight and passenger rates. When built, have it policed and protected, maintained and kept up, like the road-bed of one of our first-class public works—with its line of telegraph, its station-masters, policemen, pile-drivers, tug-boats, fascines, supernumerary laborers; in a word, all the conditions observed essential to a thorough protection of the levee in time of high water. A system of this

\*In using the term "highlands" we refer to the great cotton region not embraced in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Valley.

work will secure the ancient prosperity of this region. It will construct a substantial levee, and we need hardly say will yield most remunerative dividends to the stockholders of the corporation.

While your Committee would earnestly recommend the favorable attention of Congress to this company, in the event of its organization, and while we would respectfully urge that it be aided by the Government in any manner it may deem safe and judicious, we declare our belief that the levees can never be properly or safely constructed by the exclusive agency of either the Federal or State Governments. The work will necessarily degenerate into a job, and a large squandering of the public money, with ruinous results to the planting community.

Congress, four or five years ago, chartered and endowed a private joint stock company to build a railroad to the Pacific. The charter was generous, the donation liberal to the point of prodigality, the concessions immense, but the result is a road to the Pacific—a marriage of the oceans, the binding of the two sides of the continent with hooks of steel, and the peopling up of great nascent commonwealths along its tracks. The results vindicate the wisdom, sagacity and liberality of Congress. Let it now address itself to the noble work of developing the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi; let it assist in reclaiming a region of soil richer in auriferous resources than all the gold mines of the world combined.

In proof of this, Maj. Gen. Humphreys, in his report on the hydraulics of the Mississippi river, states that a system of levees will reclaim seven millions acres of the best arable lands in the world, capable of producing at least one bale to the acre, which, at sixty dollars per bale, would yield alone \$420,000,000. Last year the export of cotton alone constituted more than one-half of the value of all our exports combined, and even then we produced not quite two million five hundred thousand bales, while the actual demand of the world was six million bales, and only five were supplied. Reclaim these lands, as they can be by the proposed system, and we will be able to supply the entire cotton demand of the world with a superior staple, driving out of competition all other producers, giving us our ancient monopoly, and increasing our annual exports at least double what they now are, leaving the balance on the world's counter in our favor, increasing our credit and extinguishing the National debt.

The following are the resolutions:

1. RESOLVED, That the Mississippi river is national in its character, and that the general care of it belongs to the Federal Government.
2. RESOLVED, That any system adopted for the reclamation and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi should be uniform and comprehensive throughout the whole valley, and based upon accurate preliminary surveys and examinations made by the proper scientific officers of the United States Government.
3. RESOLVED, That an Executive Committee of one from each State represented in this body, be appointed by the President of this Convention, to memorialize Congress, and to take steps to carry out the plans embraced in the foregoing report and resolutions.

The report assumes that these lands are to be reclaimed through levees, as the simplest and only effectual means of protection. In this connection it would be well to quote from the elaborate and exhaustive investigation of Maj. Gen. Humphreys, chief of United States engineers, who spent eight years of his life in exclusive devotion to this matter of the Mississippi river and its currents. In his report to the War Department of the United States (page 192) he says:

"An organized levee system must be depended on for protection against floods in the Mississippi Valley. The preceding discussion (referring to previous portions of his work) of the different plans of protection have been so elaborate, and the conclusions arrived at have been so well established, that little remains to be said under the head of recommendations.

"It has been demonstrated that no advantages can be obtained either by diverting tributaries or constructing reservoirs, and that the plans of cut-offs and of new and enlarged outlets to the Gulf are too costly and too dangerous to be attempted.

"The plan of levees, on the contrary, which has always recommended itself by its simplicity, and its direct repayment of the investment, may be relied on for protecting the alluvial lands liable to inundate below Caps Girardeau.

"The work, it is true, will be extensive and costly, and will exact much more unity of action than has thus far been obtained."

Using such portions of the present levees as are practicable, and can be made available, Gen. Humphrey estimates the cost of this work at \$23,000,000. Supposing that this estimate is considerably below the mark, as is contended by some, and allowing for the



cost of equipment, not contemplated in the calculation of Gen. Humphreys, we set down the probable cost at \$50,000,000.

The undertaking it is proposed by the convention to remit to private enterprise, aided, fostered, encouraged and supervised by the National and State Governments, in their respective sphere of control.

The main idea inculcated by the Convention is that the Mississippi river, receiving its waters and commerce from eighteen states, must not be tampered with by any one of them—that it is the great artery through which the trade of all these commonwealths has its overflow to the sea—that, as such, all projects affecting its currents, or that, perchance, might disturb or impair its usefulness as a conduit to the ocean, should be first carefully reviewed and passed upon by the proper scientific officers of the United States Government before being undertaken.

To this end the Convention invokes and urges Congress, at as early a period as practicable, to order an exhaustive survey of both banks of the Mississippi river, and the location of a proper site, and the ascertainment of the dimensions of a protective levee, capable of withstanding the annual floods of the river, and likely to prove, with proper police and maintenance, a permanent and enduring structure. This accomplished, and the site and dimensions of the work fixed and determined, the Convention invokes the agency of private enterprise, through associated capital, stimulated and aided by Government—State and National—in any and every way it may deem wise and judicious, to achieve this gigantic work. It proposes that this company be encouraged, like all its predecessors that have worked out those immense results of which the world is now reaping the fruits, and suggests, that all the concessions likely to tempt capital to take up the scheme, be given by both the Federal and State Governments. On those who are to be primarily benefitted by the work, it proposes that the Legislature of the respective States, impose a slight tax on the average and production, to be levied for a term of years, in the nature of a toll for the levee. This toll appears reasonable and proper, inasmuch as, in addition to the vast appreciation to the price of his lands that would follow the construction of the levees, the planter has his annual protection from water, as well as his annual exemption from the disagreeable and frequently impossible duty of watching and maintaining it.

The advantages of the plan proposed by the Louisville Convention are :

1. That all other plans have been tried, and proved failures, entailing a vast expense on the people, without accomplishing any beneficial results.
2. It assimilates to a railroad enterprise, and is consummated to develop and bring into secure and profitable cultivation an immense area of country, which, without it, is comparatively valueless. Every year, in all parts of the land, private enterprise and capital are employed in projecting works of internal improvement, to accomplish exactly what is proposed in the present scheme, viz. : to enhance the value of lands ; to build up cities and towns, and to make money for the stockholders. It simply treats the alluvial lands of the Mississippi as a vast and inexhaustible region, undeveloped, not from want of access to market, but from the insecurity of the cultivators. It develops this region by protecting it and keeping it protected annually, thus inviting emigration, increasing production, augmenting immensely the value of the lands, and, it is to be hoped, reaping good dividends for its shareholders.
3. It puts the expenses of its construction and maintenance mainly where common honesty and fair dealing suggest it ought to fall, viz. : on those who are to gather the first fruits of this good work. It would be considered a droll idea to tax the people of Texas and Concordia parishes, Louisiana, to build a local railroad from Shreveport back into some one of the hill parishes, and especially to invite them to become stockholders in the enterprise, unless the prospective profits were more apparent than one would be apt, at first blush, to imagine. Still, the past policy of the State of Louisiana in regard to

the levees has been quite as droll. Annually the hill parishes are taxed to build levees in which they have no other interest than that arising from the general welfare of the whole people of the State, far too enlarged an object to justify so heavy a drain on their pockets, without entailing some local advantage. The Convention plan removes this necessary bone of contention from the arena of legislation, and shifts the burden to the proper shoulders, making it, at the same time, so light as to be hardly appreciable.

4. The tax itself will be scarcely felt, when the planter reflects on his present situation—his crops at the mercy of the Mississippi, annually—for two months, sometimes four his mind harassed with constant apprehension of overflow, and too often finds his fears well grounded, losing his entire crop—his lands worthless, and, when for sale, nobody willing to buy them—when he contrasts these feelings with the sense of security and independence springing from the safe cultivation of his crops, and his lands protected, drained, and immensely appreciated in value, he will not be apt to begrudge the comparative pitance to the enterprise, that, like the wand of the magician, has wrought this wonderful revolution in his affairs, making of the almost beggar of yesterday a prince to-day. How many planters are there who, in the spring of the year, when the alarming reports of a turbulent river above reach them, would willingly compromise by giving up one-half of their crop to be insured protection for the other half?

5. This plan proposes to do, and to do it well, what is not only absolutely essential, but what has never before been properly done, and which now can only be accomplished by the mode suggested in this scheme, viz: guard and maintain the levees after they are built.

The idea of putting up a work of this sort, and then leaving it at the mercy of the winds and waves of the Mississippi, or of crayfish, or of raftsmen, who may have logato float out, and the other thousand contingences and casualties which neglect and omission to police naturally invite, is, on its face, preposterous. Still, such is the system now in vogue, which has been going on for four years. No wonder that, of \$5,500,000 spent for levees in Louisiana since the war, an eminent State official confessed to the writer that \$750,000 would represent the value of all the work left standing at this time. Indeed, it is said that some of these levees could have been saved by very slight work, performed at the proper time. It is incredible that so much money could have been invested in the construction of these levees, and no steps taken to secure them, and police them after they were constructed.

The project of the Louisville Convention proposes to treat the levees as the road-bed of a first-class railway is administered, and to employ every agency essential to its defence and protection against high water. In the two or three months when inundation is threatened, a strong force would line the levee, with every species of equipment in readiness and with a telegraph to click the alarm, so that a crevasse would be literally impossible. There, at depots established at convenient intervals, would be its tugs, its spile-drivers, supernumerary laborers, with every appliance known to the engineering of modern times, as necessary for such work, while on every mile of its length the sentry would walk his beat every hour. Does the reader doubt that an organized system such as this would perform the great work of maintaining and protecting the levees?

6. The true mode of achieving this grand undertaking is by a private joint stock company, whose operations will be simple, uniform and harmonious throughout the whole valley. Every great achievement of the past twenty years—we may say, of the past four centuries—has been accomplished through such an agency. With it, Great Britain developed the Indies, and founded her great financial system. With it, France has just shortened the route to the East seven thousand miles, and, while she was in the midst of the work, with the same agency, America accomplished a greater result, building over two thousand five hundred miles of railroad, connecting the oceans, and shortening still further the

great Oriental route. [Private enterprise will accomplish the great work, settling the immense question of the cotton supply, and adding countless millions to the wealth of the country. We will not discuss the tendency of operations, especially public works, undertaken by Government, either Federal or State. We only submit that the rule is they cost double what they ought, and the exception the other way. Every one who has in his mind's eye the streams of corruption which flow from them, will say we very mildly state the case this way.

But we will not further tax the patience of the reader with recapitulating additional reasons in favor of the Louisville Convention plan of building the levees.

The object sought to be attained is paramount and closely allied with all the great questions affecting the material progress and physical development of America. The National finances, the large increase of our export value, the cotton supply, and our endangered monopoly, foreign emigration, the improved health of the protected region,\* the vast augmentation of revenue from taxable property, and a hundred other matters intimately identified with our National welfare and general prosperity, are indissolubly bound up in this grand scheme for the reclamation and protection of the Mississippi alluvium.

Perceiving that all other plans have failed, the Convention invites private enterprise, through associated capital and effort, to address itself to the consummation of this great result. It invokes the aid of that potent agency which has already wrought, and is still achieving, all that is wonderful and beneficent in commercial progress and development.

In the world's onward march, the school of Oxford has been supplanted by that of Cambridge. Metaphysics has disappeared before the mailed tramp of Physics, and we behold in wonder to-day the grand developments following the substitution. This immense agency of associated capital and effort has girdled the universe with railroads, canals and telegraphs, and has subdued all natural obstacles and bound them obedient to its uses. Let us take up and work out this project, which, in the magnitude and beneficence of its results, deserves to be its crowning glory.

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## ART. V.—COLORADO, ITS PARKS AND MOUNTAINS—BY SAMUEL BOWLES, 1869.

BY MRS. S. A. DORSEY.

THE first enthusiasm of Mr. Bowles here is evidently for "*Vice President Colfax*." In his "*Across the Continent*," a stage ride over the plains in 1865, it was for "*Speaker Colfax*." As De Silva says, "I envy not mine enemy; I grudge him no good;" so we are content to permit Mr. Bowles' admiration of the "*Vice President*," to pass without further comment. The next emotion

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\*The Egyptian Delta, reclaimed by artificial protection, has been always renowned for the salubrity of its climate, the abundance of its production, and the density of its population.

of Mr. Bowles' "gushing" soul, is one in which we do honestly sympathize. He loves mountain scenery; he loves fresh open air life; he loves trees and flowers, and describes them *con amore*. We have scarcely read anything prettier in its way than his description of the silver spruce, on page 63 of his *Colorado*; or than his muster-roll of Floral Beauties, on pages 60 and 61. Mr. Bowles' style is eminently *national*, rather on the "General Boune" order; or what is vulgarly called "The Spread Eagle Style." Somewhat boastful, and fully conscious that America has the biggest lakes; the biggest mountains, the biggest rivers, &c., &c., &c., generally that she is on the Titunesque order of natural architecture, and so she is! Mr. Bowles is very right; only, what is the use of bellowing forth a self-evident fact into the weary ears of a conscious world? "We have always been apprehensive of too ambitiously swelling utterances, ever since we read that fatal fable of Æsop. Mr. Bowles writes pleasantly, except when he attempts to be humorous, then he is simply fatiguing—so few Americans have any sense of genuine, delicate humor! Mr. Bowles is an American! let him be satisfied—a New Englander; let him sing a hymn of jubilation more than all. He comes from "Springfield," where Lincoln lived; so let him fold his hands and thank God, "he is not as other men are! Next to his adoration of Mr. Colfax, perhaps, we should have remembered his worship of the martyred President! But, we pause in respect to the dead, or rather to—*Death!* Mr. Bowles sometimes substitutes slang for wit; but that is, perhaps, his, and our misfortune, not the voluntary effect of his genius. He talks a great deal of "square" meals. We had heard often before of "round tables," and have been puzzling our brains to find in what sense a meal is "square," any more than circular or not rectangular.

[This expression originated, we think, in the Confederate army. It was used to imply the distinction between setting down to a table with a good appetite, an abundant supply of food, and ample time to eat it; and the scanty repast of a soldier's rations, with the musket in one hand and the ration in the other—Ed.]

However, not being a Pythagorean, and versed in the mystical meaning of proportions, we give it up. A "square meal," how-



ever, it seems, must consist of "coffee with milk," and "slapjacks with melted sugar," of fresh "raspberries" and "canned peaches." We agree with Mr. Bowles, that these are all very delightful—his description of those Colorado "raspberries" is appetising! Prang might paint a chromo from it!

There is certainly a breath of pure air, coiled off of snow peaks, in what Mr. Bowles' says of the Indians and the lands they occupy. Does he not know that our right to the soil, as a race, capable of its superior improvement, is above theirs; and let us act openly, *and directly on faith*, (sic!) *"The earth is the Lord's; it is given by Him to the saints,* for its improvement and development, and *we are the saints.* This old Puritan premise and conclusion *are* (sic) the faith and practice of our people; let us hesitate no longer to avow it, and to act it to the Indian. Let us say to him, you are our ward, our child, the victim of our destiny, ours to displace, ours also to protect. We want your hunting grounds to dig gold from, to raise grain on, and you must move on." \* \* \* \* \* When the march of empire demands this reservation of yours, we will assign you another; but *so long as we choose*, this is your home, your prison, your play ground. \* \* \* \* \* Add such education as he will take, such elevation as he will be awakened to, and then let him die—as die he is doing, and die he must—under his changed life. "The victim of our destiny" sounds quite *Napoleonesque*. A grand phrase, but a very choking sort of a sentence to rebels and Indians, and "feeble folks," who are not as fortunate as "conics," and haven't even "a cleft" in a Colorado "rock to flee into." There is a fine old psalm which thunders out these words; "The earth is the Lord's" and the fullness thereof, the round world, and *all* they that dwell therein." It seems, according to "old Puritan premise and conclusion," the inspired singer was mistaken—the round world, and all that therein is, was created specially for the development and benefit of "we—the saints"—this is a progression upon "*L'etat c'est moi*," worthy of a New Englander-Springfield-American-stump-speaker! and of the friend of "vice-President Colfax! Huzza! Bowles!

ART. VI.—BOOK NOTICES.—“FOR HER SAKE” ETC.

BY FREDERICK W. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson seems to be quite a voluminous author, to judge from the number of titles of works which follow his name on the back of this novel. There are, probably, therefore, some people in the world who like to read his books. This novel, the only one, which has fallen under our eye, is not sufficiently tempting to induce us to read any more of this author's productions. With good material he has worked out a rather commonplace and heavy book. The dialogues throughout are extremely stupid. Mrs. Keepdale is a very much diluted, water-color imitation of Wilkie Collins' Miss Gilt. “Jot” is a failure. “Sir William” is the best sustained character in the book, and he, even does not interest us.

**LIFE OF AUDUBON, THE NATURALIST.** Edited by his widow. A very reliable work; giving a frank outline of the daily life, struggles and successes of the great Louisianian, doubly interesting to Southerners, from the frequent mention of familiar names and prominent characters among us, and from the fresh, original description of country and habits of the people in the early days of Audubon. This simple autobiography, drawn from the private note books of the illustrious subject, is in beautiful concord with all that the world has hitherto known of John James Audubon; a man whose nature was true, genial, candid and pure; “whose enthusiasm for facts, made him unconscious of himself. To make him happy you had only to give him a new fact in natural history, or introduce him to a rare bird. His self-forgetfulness was very impressive. I feel I had found a man who asked homage for God and nature, and not for himself. The unconscious greatness of the

man was only equalled by his childlike tenderness." Audubon says in one of his journals: "Capt. Hall expressed some doubts as to my views respecting the love and affection of pigeons, as if I made it human, and raised the possessors quite above the brutes. I presume the love of the mothers for their young is much the same as the love of woman for offspring. *There is but one kind of love*; God is love, and all his creatures derive theirs from his; only it is modified by the different degrees of intelligence in different beings and creatures." Audubon exhibits a good deal of playful humor in his journal, while commenting upon men and things. He boldly criticises one of Landseer's famous pictures: "the style was good, and the brush was handled with fine effect; but he fails in copying Nature, without which the best work will be a failure. A stag, three dogs, and a highland hunter, are introduced on the canvas; but the stag has his tongue out and his mouth shut! The principal dog, a greyhound, has the deer by the ear; while one of his forepaws is around the leg, as if in the act of fondling with him. The hunter has laced the deer by one horn very prettily, and in the attitude of a ballet-dancer, is about to throw another noose over the head of the animal. To me and my friend Bourgeat, or Dr. Pope, such a picture is quite a farce; but it is not so in London, for there are plenty of such pictures there, and this one created a great sensation among the connoisseurs. Audubon was always observant of the habits of his animal friends. Speaking of a falcon catching a nice bunting, which had settled on the yard-arm of his vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, he says: "I was astonished to see the falcon feeding on the finch while on the wing, with the same ease as the Mississippi kite shows while devouring, high in air, a red-throated lizzard, swept from one of the trees of the Louisiana woods."

The record of a noble, blameless, useful life, we cordially commend this book to our readers. Some day, we hope, New Orleans may boast of a statue to her great naturalist.

HILT TO HILT.—A novel, by John Esten Cooke. Mr. Cooke has developed no new powers in this last book. He exhibits the same faults, the same merits, the same scenes, and pretty much the same characters, as in all his previous works. This, perhaps, is the least

interesting of any that he has written. It is easy to criticise or to praise Mr. Cooke as an author; his defects and his virtues are readily recognised; they are equally upon the surface. Individually, his books are interesting, of value to the south; and we are glad he has written such vivid pictures of the war as are contained in *Surry of Eagles' Nest*, and *Mohun*. He has managed to paint and to set in appropriate framing, good and creditable portraits of Lee, Stuart and Jackson, and for this we thank him. The love stories are all alike, quite improbable, and not very interesting. Mr. Cooke excels in description of combats and strife. He has a real *skald's* love for heroes. He describes their deeds with vigor and thorough appreciation. One can almost see Stuart, and hear his mirthful voice gaily singing "Jine the Cavalry" in Esten Cooke's pages. Centuries must pass ere the southern heart will cease to beat response to this gay measure, and the red banner, with the blue starred cross will ever bring a flash into southern eyes. So Esten Cooke's book will be always read in his own country.

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## ART. VII.—THE LABOR QUESTION.

BY J. C. DELAVIGNE.

*Dignity of Labor—Capacity of Production—Labor-Saving Machines—Ploughing by Steam.*

THIS question is being considerably agitated since a short time. A large number of persons, perhaps the majority, desire the introduction of the Chinese in vast numbers; others, recommend in preference the immigration of white persons from Europe.

The question might be considered under two aspects; one a national one, how it would affect us in the future; another, a practical one, applying to the present time, to fill the void which has been caused in our labor system by the emancipation of the blacks. It is not intended here to discuss the question on either hypothesis, but to consider only the circumstances in which we are placed in regard to labor, and what measures should be taken for the present.



If we go into the sugar districts, we find that many planters have been working with the view of making a sugar crop the next year. In the cotton districts preparations need not be made so far in advance. The seed cane for planting a crop constitutes very nearly one-half the value of a crop; the seed for cotton is a small matter. The sugar crop requires the sugar house, machinery, apparatus and fuel; the cotton requires little more than the gin, which may be procured only at the last moment, when it is wanted. Every thing must be ready for the sugar crop when the time arrives or it is lost; cotton has only to be picked out of the field and stowed away.

The high prices of sugar have induced many persons to make strenuous efforts for a crop the next year; seed cane has been made to plant it, as well in a small way as a large, some only a few acres, others several hundred. It is safe to say that every plantation already making sugar has made large reserves for an increased planting. If we consider that all the labor available in the sugar districts is and has been fully employed, the question arises, where is the labor to come from for the increased planting? There is room for double the amount if the projected increase is carried out. Can it be obtained for bidding higher for it? We should think it might to a certain extent. Since the war there has been a rush of all classes to the towns, especially of negroes, and that is one of the reasons why some of the plantations have been depopulated. It is now the time for such to return to their proper avocation instead of eking out a miserable existence in the towns. Under the circumstances, we may anticipate what will occur in the country. Those planters who are already under way and able to pay, will outbid their poorer neighbors, and there will necessarily occur a rise in wages. The high prices offered may secure a sufficiency of laborers to those who bid for them. But those from whom they are taken from may well inquire where they are to get others, and they should look the thing squarely in the face at once. It will not do imagine that by cunning management and paying a little more, one may obtain the number of hands that he wants. He may be disappointed by the better management of another. In the squabble, for squabble there will be, it will be each one for him-

self and the devil take the hindmost. But the right way is for each one to act, and to begin now, as if he was sure he could not procure laborers at any price, and to take measures to get them from elsewhere, be they white, yellow, tan or black. The remunerating prices of sugar and cotton ought to be sufficient for the obtaining white labor from the North and West, where the prices of produce are less remunerative; instance the price of wheat, corn, oats, and other small grain raised in the West, in comparison with the prices of sugar and cotton. It is very probable that many persons would willingly come from these sections if their expenses were paid, and they would come with the *animo remanendi*, to settle in our genial climate and get cheap lands. Who has tried it? The eyes of the producers of the West should be opened to a state of facts evident enough. The South formerly took the excess of its products. Since the South has become too poor to buy, it has turned to and produced its own provisions. The West has been deprived of its best market, and the prices of its products have decreased. On the other hand, those of the South have enormously increased. The inducements to immigration to the South are evident. The immigrants need not fear coming in contact with the negro; he will and must yield, and must yield to the superior intelligence and energy of the white man. Soon or late it must come that this is a white man's country as well as a white man's government. There need not be any more contact between the races than the white man shall will.

There is another source from which to procure labor which seems to have been overlooked whilst we are looking to the ends of the world. In former times, and not many years since, negroes were pouring in by thousands from the middle states to Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. The reason of it was that labor was more remunerative in the States they were brought to than those from which they came. Then, sugar was at 5 cents and cotton at 10 cents: How is it now? If there was reason for it then, a *foriori* is there now. This climate suits the negro, wages are higher, lands are cheaper; if he had reason and intelligence enough to understand these things, they ought to be inducements for him. Who has tried it? J. C. D.

I cannot quit this subject without saying something of the *dignity* of labor.

How often do we hear men brag of having made their fortune by the sweat of their brow ; sometimes the assertion, accompanied by the gesture of scraping the sweat from the brow with the finger and throwing it off, and the man says with perfect confidence and self-assurance, that he deserves the credit that none can gainsay. The general reception of the dictum is evidence of its truth. Surely, it is honorable for a man to labor. Why, then, it may be inquired, the prejudice which so many persons, especially fashionable young men, have against manual labor ? We sometimes hear the expression used in speaking of the status of an individual, "he is a common laborer." That designation means something more than a man who labors ; it is understood to mean a man of a low order of intellect, and perhaps also of morals, who stands so low in the scales of humanity that he cannot earn his existence without doing menial labor under the control of others. Such a man is simply classed just where he belongs. The man of intelligence, of energy, of honor, who labors because he is poor, stands in a very different class, and is always appreciated by his fellow-men to his full worth. If a young man feels ashamed of labor it is from the unfounded apprehension of being improperly classed. But he should not forget that merit always meets with its reward. There are others who are ashamed of labor from another motive, it is pride ; they are ashamed of being poor. Such are to be pitied, because they often do worse than be poor. Men known to be of such a disposition will always find it to be an obstacle in enjoying the confidence of others. A man who is ashamed to work may bring upon himself the necessity of cheating, stealing, or using some deceptions to obtain, by unfair means, wherewith to supply his necessities, instead of doing it by honest labor. This last designation is a harsh one, and, no doubt, there are many whom the cap would fit, but very probably, none will come to claim it. But let them take warning, that people may find whom it fits. Some people don't labor because they are lazy. That is a constitutional defect, a disease ; they are truly entitled to pity, but if they don't take care, that is about all they will get it these hard times.

Why should there be hard times when every one can make his labor pay if he will go to work in the right place? In this city of New Orleans, as in other cities and towns, there are too many young men looking after clerkships and situations. On an average, for one place to be filled, there are fifty applicants, the other forty-nine must do worse, or starve. There is plenty of land to cultivate, and fields, and whole plantations abandoned, that want nothing but a little labor rightly applied, to make every one independent, happy and rich. Some will object that they are not used to that kind of labor, That is simply a misfortune. Where is the remedy? Can you find another? At the beginning of the war there were some brave young fellows (it makes the heart throb with pleasure and pride to know it) went into the army to fight the battles of their country. They were not used to hard labor; they did harder labor, and suffered more hardships than are ever experienced on a farm. They stood it, improved upon it, became men, and now they are afraid of labor. It is not that they cannot do it, but are too lazy or too proud; instead of honor, they get what they are entitled to, pity, and something less. They should know that farm labor is honorable, and that it will pay, and pay handsomely. One intelligent laborer will do more with half work than the unintelligent; all farm work is not hard labor; it may be so diversified in our beautiful and genial climate as to be a labor of love rather than one of toil and pain. In what other time and country has there been such chances offered for success in agriculture? Let us consider the situation. The two great staples, sugar and cotton, are at enormous prices. But sugar and cotton are not all. The country admits of raising stock of every kind that can be raised in any other country, and the land will produce spontaneously almost every requisite.

Fruits and vegetables now offer a field for enterprise which would not have been dreamed of a few years ago. To the credit of our pomologists and horticulturists, be it said, we now have such fine varieties of fruits as were before unknown. All the orchard fruits have been highly improved; in grapes, there are over one hundred and fifty varieties, among which are some fully equal to any European varieties, either for the table or making wine; the universal straw-



berry has been greatly improved in size and flavor; and also vegetables of all kinds. All these improvements seem to have been made for the special benefits of the South, because all fruits and vegetables are matured from one to two months earlier than at the North; and here are the railroads ready to carry with lightning rapidity any thing we may have to send. And look at the price currents of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, for the prices of early fruits and vegetables from the South. It seems fabulous—peaches, \$5 to \$15 per bushel; strawberries, 75 cents per quart; tomatoes, \$3 to \$6 per bushel, and every sort of vegetables in proportion, which can be sent in their fresh state—potatoes, going to St. Louis, like sending coals to Newcastle, and to New York, and selling \$10 per barrel. The reason is that in their latitude they are planting their potatoes in May, at which time our crop is made and ready to ship.

If there be any more favorable country for farming operations we don't know where it is.

It may be, and it is objected, that it requires means to go to the country and cultivate. And so also it requires means to stay in town and do nothing. The ground will produce something from nothing, or next to nothing. The one who makes the soil produce, creates and increases wealth. The soil is the source of all riches.

Who would have thought a few years ago that our sterile fine lands were good for anything? Here comes the discoveries by the geological surveys of Professor Hilgard, of immense beds of marl throughout the State of Mississippi; mines of phosphate of lime at Charleston, and the discovery of the means of using these valuable fertilizers. Our old worn out lands can all be renovated, and made better than new.

#### CAPACITY OF PRODUCTION.

The capacity of production is no more, as formerly, to be measured by the number of acres in cultivation and by hard knocks. We have the fertilizers, just come in at a time when our lands were wearing out, and not only are they beneficial in that respect, but they will double the product on good hands also. We have the labor-saving machines and improvements in all agricultural imple-

ments; the reaper, the mower, the gang plows, the sulkey cultivator, the subsoil plow, the seeding machines; the catalogue would be a long one, and one ingenious inventor that wants to have them nearly all in one machine, William H. Cowing, we wish he did not promise too much.

Now, that we have our products at very remunerative prices and we have the fertilizers to increase, we can afford to pay higher wages for labor, and inasmuch as labor is high, it should economise by every possible means. The ingenuity of inventors has supplied us with a great number of improved implements, but there is yet to come the great desideratum, the Steam Plow, and that is promised to us by one of our citizens who has lately obtained a patent for it. We think we cannot do better than call attention to it and reproduce his prospectus.

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[From the Nashville Banner.]

#### ART VIII.—POWER OF THE SOUTH.

IN the course of a remarkable speech by Hon. Mark A. Cooper, before an immense concourse of people in the amphitheatre of the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, on the 15th inst., he stated the cotton crop of Georgia alone, to be 500,000 bales, averaging 500 pounds each. The value of this, per hundred pounds, in paper currency of the United States, after paying the freights and charges to Liverpool from New York, if sold in Liverpool, is \$28 84½. For this the New York shipper pays in New York \$26, thus leaving for him a balance of \$2 84½ for his profits. A bale of 500 pounds, therefore, affords him a profit of \$11 22½. The crop from Georgia of 500,000 bales, when thus sold, will, therefore, afford to the New York shippers an aggregate profit of \$7,200,00.

The cotton crop of the South is supposed to be 3,000,000 bales. Two million bales shipped as above and sold in Liverpool, affords to the New York shippers a benefit of \$28,840,000. This is the result of one crop. Is it wonderful, therefore, that with this to build on, New York should be a great city, with centralized power to make and control the policy of a nation?

Again, cotton in the process of manufacturing, loses 15 per cent.,

or 15 pounds in each 100, equal to 75 pounds per bale. This amounts to 7,500 bales in a crop of 500,000, or nearly one bale in six, which, if valued at 20 cents a bale, is equal to \$750,000.

The planter loses this. He also loses the freight he pays on this waste.

The raw cotton, when manufactured into yarns suited to the foreign markets, diminishes the bulk 15 per cent., and, therefore, saves about one-sixth of this freight, which is equal to \$145,833 saved in freight on waste from a crop of 500,000 bales. The manufacturing of the raw material at home saves also the waste of 15 per cent., and turns it to domestic account.

Manufacturing at home for the foreign market adds two-thirds to the value of the bulk. Hence, one bale of cotton thus manufactured is worth three of the raw cotton, say equal to \$300.

The crop of 500,000 bales manufactured in Georgia, less 15 per cent, waste, is 425,000 bales manufactured products, equal to \$300 per bale, which is equal to the aggregate sum of \$137,500,000. This then, stands against the sum of \$50,000,000, the value of 500,000 bales sold in the raw state.

There is, therefore, a balance in favor of the country of \$87,500,000, produced by converting the raw cotton into a manufactured article. Add to this the sum of \$116,000 paid on the waste when shipped and saved by manufacturing at home. Add also the value of the waste saved and used at home, by estimate \$100,000, and you have the sum of \$87,745 made and saved to the country by manufacturing the raw material. Hence it is perceived that you return to the producers the value of their raw material, as in case of sale and shipment, and nearly double that sum of them and their country, in proceeds of sale of manufactured goods. This comes to them, or to the State, in imports or in specie, being that much over and above what is now received, and that is an annual result.

Great and interesting as this may seem to the planters, the results to the country, financially, politically and socially, are grand beyond any ordinary conception. Such an annual increase of labor products, say \$87,000,000, through the agency of one commodity, produced by one class of citizens, will annually increase the population and means, material and money, until the wealth of the

State can only be told by hundreds of millions. Until towns and cities shall be built where the forest now stands, and until thousands of wheels shall turn by the power of water; until the planters and producers of this staple shall found, and build, and turn them all; shall grasp thereby all the elements of power, heretofore enumerated, by which government is formed, by which laws are made and administered, by which science sheds its light, the arts are made to flourish, the literature of the country is made to adorn it; by which the freedom of conscience may be defended; and the moral grandeur of man himself shall be exhibited in the image of his Maker. Then we shall have the balance of trade in our favor. Then, and not till then, will capital flow to us as a tide, and immigration as a wave roll in upon us without an effort on our part.

Does any one ask where the money is to come from? We answer, in the language of Mr. Cooper, "from the planters of the South first, if they please." They have the money power. Unless thus used, it must run to waste.

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#### ART. IX.—URIEL ACOSTA—A TRAGEDY.

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BY KARL GUTZKOW.

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(Translated for DeBow's Review, by Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey.)

#### ACT IV.—IN THE TEMPLE.—(Continued.)

Scene V.—Jochai, De Silva, (coming forward.)

*Silva.* What wilt thou do? Oh! shame, Ben Jochai.  
Hast the overflow of happiness which  
Mantles in thy life's chalice, maddened thee?

*Jochai.* (Gazing without.) See there! Thou haughty head!  
Lie low in dust!

He shall hear now. Yes, the dust shall hear  
That he's betrayed so, in his reckoning!  
For a phantom's sake, has he recanted  
Judith is mine, and no palm branch waving



From her white hand, shall greet him victor.

*(He goes across the Tabernacle and out.)*

*Silva.* Oh! mighty fate! art thou then the same that  
Holds watch ever at the gate of Heaven?  
Art thou a cherubim with flaming sword?  
Art thou a demon from the lower world?  
How can this be? I think, and cry aloud,  
While arrogance and pride thus triumphs here.

*(He looks without.)*

*Jochai.* *(Tries to throw the dust upon him, as with his scornful foot he strikes his head.)*

Miserable man! he pretends to fall—

He does kick him. He dares. Acosta springs

Upon his feet. Fire flashes from his eyes.

Jochai's cruel words have reached him. He rends

His garments. The shameful sheet of penance

He casts from off him. All give way in fear.

He rushes hither. Oh! fate, I do not

Believe thou comest to us from heaven.

*Scene VI.—(Santos, Embden, Raths (all crowding out in wild confusion) the congregation, then Uriel.)*

*Santos.* Open the door.

*Embden.* Let the people out quick—

He raves. He is mad. He curses.

*All.* He blasphemes.

*Uriel.* *(In wild aspect springs out upon the Tabernacle.)* Silence!  
Silence!—All of you be silent!

I know you all! all—every one, I know—

The rich Ben Jochai! it was Ben Jochai

Who trod upon me with his foot just now.

*Silva.* Bend to the will of fate, Acosta, mild  
And patient now, endure what comes after.

*Uriel.* You are De Silva.

*Santos.* If it was Judith—

Only for whom you would recant, then didst

Mock the Lord, and he chastises thee.

She must become the wife of Ben Jochai.

*Uriel.* Have I heard truly?

*Silva.* Acosta, seek not

To explain how this has happened, but  
Bear it bravely, because it is so.

*Uriel.* (*Struggles fearfully with himself; his eyes roll; his breast heaves. At last, with a cry of despair, he casts himself on Silva's breast.*)

I give death two bodies of mine, Silva.  
Why is 't so hard for a dying man to die?

*Santos.* Thou Temple disturber, end thy penance,  
Still is the last part unfulfilled as yet!

*Uriel.* Penance! And still she moves. And  
Still she moves! Hearest thou?

*Silva.* (*Aside.*) The words of Galileo!

*Uriel.* Roll off ye rocks that crush my breast!  
Thou, tongue—

Be free again! Fetter'd reason, lift up  
Thy arms, and with the strength of Samson's death  
Force—with these hands I'll tear down your pillars.  
Haughty priests, your Temple falls in the grasp  
Of the blind man. Yes, he is a hero  
Who laughs at wounds, and plays for you a  
Joyful dance. Now, in your song of triumph  
Hark you. For this last time, I shake my hair  
And cry, "What I read but now was a lie.  
Hear priests! It was a lie. It was *not true*."

*Santos and all.* Away. Away with this bold blasphemer.

*Uriel.* How can you put out the sun's light with your  
Dull farthing candles. Do you dare say here  
The stars are not, because you shut your eyes  
And will not look upon them. Immortal  
Do you believe to be *your* decisions?  
Ye flies of summer. Insects of a hour,  
Who breathe a moment, then are lost in night.  
You fetter *spirit* to your words. To an  
Accent you'd bind the eternal God, fools!  
And e'en this pitiful earth you *know* not!  
Worms! Flies! Mortals! *What* do ye comprehend?

Your eyes scarce reach beyond your hand's grasp  
ings.

We *will* be free from you ancient yoke chains,  
And if our reason is faith's symbol here,  
And if we must seek truth, though  
Doubting here,

So is it better, to seek a *new* God  
Than to *curse* men only, as *your old* one.

*Santos.* Thou believest thou art made free through thought.  
'Tis a devil that hast loosened thy tongue.

*Uriel.* Yes, a devil, De Santos! 'Tis a devil—  
I'll believe in your God. God *Adonai*!  
The God who treads men beneath his feet like  
Clay. The God who sent fire out of his mouth.  
The God who pours vengeance on the heads of  
Children down to the fourth generation.  
I am a man—like *him*—*your* God of anger,  
And I will serve him—*your* God of vengeance.

(*He rushes out.*)

*Silva.* All's gone wrong so far! Oh, I could rend now  
My garments, and do penance  
That I should ever have lent aid to this  
Shameful treach'ry! The keepers have profan'd  
The Temple. The priests are guilty of the death of  
faith.

*Santos.* (*To the Rabbis.*) We may go now. Rabbi Ben  
Akiba shall order what we must do.  
To-morrow will be Jochai's wedding day.

(*The curtain falls.*)

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ACT V.—IN THE GARDEN OF MANASSES' VILLA.

*Scene I.*—(*Lords and ladies walk from behind upon the estrade. Servants pass across the estrade, bearing golden wine flasks on silver salvers. At last Jochai walks out on the right hand, clad most richly as a bridegroom. Silva and gentlemen follow.*)

*Jochai.* Welcome, my friends. To-day shall joy reign here.

Joy stands at this door, and waits impatient  
 'Til this weary sun sinks into the sea—  
 Chalice crowned with roses greet you—  
 Who feels care, oh, let him drown it in wine!  
 Who feels his loneliness, the dance invites,  
 And that reminds me—who waits till ev'ning,  
 And lets the glow-worm light him to this house,  
 Who stays not till the lark's song strikes his ear—  
 To greet the crimson cheek of the bride when  
 She returns as wife, once more to meet you,  
 He, I shall know, would envy me this high  
 Prize, in the hand of brightest fortune.

*Silva.* Let the priests speak before wild joy begins!  
 The holy bond is yet not tied by *them*.

*Jochai.* Oh! hasten, wearisome minutes, fly fast.  
 The hand upon the dial plate seems  
 Like a dagger, is wing'd with lead, not plumes.  
 She comes! Behold your niece, De Silva! See!  
 Art thou still silent? Can'st thou yet withhold  
 The words of admiration? Oh, fair bride,  
 To whose beauty jewels are superfluous.

*Silva.* Exult you in the ecstasy of joy!  
 Sing wedding songs with a poet's mouth!  
 Why need poor words from my stammering tongue?

*Scene II.*—(More ladies and gentlemen walk out, then comes Judith,  
 splendidly dressed in bridal clothes, led by Mannasseh. The above.  
 At last a servant.)

*Jochai.* You grumble, De Silva! Behold her close!  
 What reluctant bride thus adorns herself?

*Silva.* The bride *never* adorns herself, Jochai,  
 She is adorned by the hands of other.

*Judith.* Welcome, worthy friends.

(To Jochai.)

Are those papers now  
 All prepared as you did covenant?

*Jochai.* Oh! be not so cruel as to betray



- To these, how I have dearly purchased you ?  
*Judith.* Standest thou, my father, right firmly, sure,  
 As thou didst, before these evil days came ?  
*Mann'h.* I am again Mannasseh Wanderstraten !  
*Judith.* And without reproach ! In all the fullness  
 Of the old, untroubled peace and happiness.  
*Mann'h.* My, child ! be satisfied, this last offering  
 Of thy great sacrifice confirms all, stamps  
 The seal upon happiness that shames me.  
*Judith.* Well ; so ; come !  
*(She wishes to walk forward, but can scarcely hold herself upright.)*  
*Mann'h.* My child !  
*Jochai.* How ? Are you not well ?  
*Silva.* She craves a moment's rest. Leave her with me !  
 Go you on ! I'll lead her to the altar !  
*(Jochai goes out, all follow except Judith and De Silva.)*  
*Silva.* Rest here awhile upon this bank of turf !  
*Judith.* Not there ! not there ! upon that bank ! see you,  
 See you the phantom with a face so pale ?  
*Silva.* Dismiss these visions of night.  
*Judith.* It is he !  
 He remains immovable before my eyes.  
*Silva.* Your eyes alone remain immovable.  
 How. Do you judge yourself, weak, in your deed ?  
 You should be proud, in this, your sacrifice.  
*Judith.* Did you ever see pride weep, De Silva ?  
*Silva.* Impatient pride, yes ! You must nerve yourself,  
 And learn what has occurred to Uriel.  
*Judith.* Nothing—and—all—speak !  
*Silva.* You must make a blot  
 Upon this sad leaf in your life book now.  
 Since yesterday, one knows nothing of him.  
 He rush'd first to his mother's grave--would sleep  
 There--but the watchman of the tower rous'd him.  
 Then he was seen at his sister's, Rachel

Sprinza's, whose little son, Baruch, he  
Heard translate his Greek. He's *twice* accursed.  
But when he heard this, he felt, properly,  
He could but degrade himself by vengeance.

*Judith.* Vengeance! Oh! if I saw him, I would say,  
The vengeance he would swear, that I swear too  
Against myself, through chance, fate, heaven, hell.  
But from the man one loves, believe, De Silva,  
Vengeance itself is *sweet*.

*Silva.* What shall he then  
Revenge? What vengeance shall he take against  
Jochai's poor comfort in his chests of gold,  
The daughter's sacrifice to save her father?  
The strife of duty, which will last  
But three  
Days of summer? oh, rather do I love  
In you this deed, springing from a pure heart.  
You *had* to save your father, girl! you had  
This to do! You are my sister's true child!

*Judith.* (*Thinking of her own suicide.*) When my mother died,  
De Silva, know'st thou  
How my father stood beside her grave?

*Silva.* Hush!  
The old time is past and dead.

*Judith.* Speak then! say  
How bore my father my mother's parting?

*Silva.* Inez De Silva, thy fair mother, oh!  
A memorial stands of *her*, in this park.

*Judith.* So! when sorrow's carved in marble, it grows  
Silent! say to me, also, De Silva,  
This, my brother Perez, who died so young—  
I was a child—I would not know what he—

*Silva.* Why do you ask of past years? What Perez  
Was to father, you may read engrav'd  
Upon every one of those slender gods  
Who stand here carved in marble, fair you see.

*Judith.* Farewell, Silva.

*Silva.* Judith, what is't ails you?  
Your countenance is darken'd, and a cramp  
Convulsive heaves thy breast,

*(Rushing out.)*

Water bring—hear!

Water! Almighty God, what ails thee, child?

*Judith.* Be quiet, it's over.

*Silva.* Cast off grief now.

Your strength will fail you!

*(A servant brings a cup of water on a silver salver.)*

*Judith.* *(Speaks to the servant.)* Are they ready now?

*(She meditates until the servant goes away with the cup of water, then rises with an effort.)*

Your arm, uncle! lead me to the altar.

*(They both go in.)*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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[From the Metropolitan Record.]

## ART. X.—THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ CANAL.

### ITS OUTLINE HISTORY.—ITS FUTURE IN EFFECTING A REVOLUTION IN ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

Centuries have elapsed since the decline of commercial intercourse between the two famous cities of the Mediterraneán, Alexandria and Venice, the great entrepôts of trade between India and Europe during the middle ages. The discovery of Vasco de Gama shaped another route for Europe to reach the wealth of India; and since then the intercourse with that ancient seat of civilization has been around the Cape of Good Hope. Now it is about to return and have its old beaten way across the historic sea re-established; not that Alexandria and Venice will again have the monopoly, as when caravans laden with the riches of India slowly wended their way across the heated desert of Arabia into Egypt for the mart on the southern shore of the Mediteoranean, and there to unload their precious cargoes to be re-shipped for the great store-house on its

northern bank, and then distributed throughout Europe. Alexandria will, doubtless, be favorably effected by the impulse that will be given to the Mediterranean commerce by the cutting of the Suez canal. It is, moreover, certain that the ancient water travel from the Nile to the Red Sea will be re-opened, as the terminus of that old fresh water canal was at that head of the sea near where the Suez watercourse now flows into. The city of Alexandria will then have a direct water communication for the trade of India through the Red Sea. Should this be finally the result of the present undertaking, the dream of the great captain of ancient times will be more than realized, and the aim of the modern one, Napoleon, happily fulfilled.

The project of uniting the waters of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, through a canal, originated with Necho II., King of Egypt as early as six centuries prior to the Christian era. His idea was not to cut a canal leading directly from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea, but from the latter into the river Nile, which flowed into the Mediterranean. He commenced with the terminus nearest the Nile, but after he had made some progress in the work, the Egyptian priests caused him to relinquish the undertaking by their superstitious warnings; indicating also that foreigners, Phœnicians, would be benefitted by it. The project thus frustrated for that time, was destined to meet with ultimate success. Darius, one of the descendants of Cyrus, the Persian conqueror of Egypt, renewed the work upon it, but its completion was left for Philadelphus of the Ptolemy dynasty. That canal had its eastern terminus near the town of Arsinoe, now under the modern name of Suez. Through it the products of India were carried in galleys from the Red Sea into the Nile, and then down that river to Alexandria.

The success which had thus far marked that ancient enterprise caused the great Napoleon to entertain its reconstruction when he was in Egypt, for he found it filled with sand, the result of ages of neglect. He gave directions to Lepeyere, one of his engineers, for the surveying of the course of the canal, and for its speedy re-opening; but his recall to France and to sterner demands upon his attention put an end to the desirable project for that time.

The present Napoleon, not unmindful of the lessons he had received from his great predecessor and the works bequeathed to him for completion, has determined to bring the undertaking of cutting



a short route to India to a successful issue. For this purpose, Mons. Lesseps has, since 1859, been assiduously prosecuting the undertaking, not of cutting an inland canal after the plan of the old one, from the river Nile to the Red Sea, but a maritime one, running directly from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The project, although requiring much engineering skill, and the arduous labor of years, had been declared a feasible one by competent engineers who had been invited to accompany M. de Lesseps in its survey.

In 1859 a joint stock company of wealthy men was formed, with a capital of forty million dollars. With this ample means at his disposal, the master spirit of this stupendous undertaking commenced in the same year the operation of cutting the canal, which is ninety miles in length, three hundred and thirty feet wide, and twenty-six feet deep. It has its opening on the Mediterranean, at the Gulf of Pelusium. At this opening a small city has since arisen, as if by magic of the engineer's wand. On one side of this city—Port Said—a harbor, after patient labor of years, has been constructed. The works around this harbor are visible proof of the genius of the man who has not only undertaken to separate Asia and Africa into two continents, but has actually supplied artificial materials where natural ones were wanting in the performance of his work. For the want of natural rocks, he has been obliged to make artificial blocks out of sand and lime in the construction of the long dock that protects the newly made harbor of Port Said; likewise in cutting the canal. The soil, at intervals, yielded easily to the work of excavation, but left no solid banks on the sides. To overcome that, he spread on the sides of the excavation layers of the glutinous loam that were taken out. These becoming hardened by the sun, other layers were again spread over. By these means, solidified banks were constructed on each side of the canal.

"Another, and perhaps more difficult task has this man and his company of Frenchmen accomplished, that was, to bring under the subjection of labor the wandering Arabs. Many of them are daily seen vieing with the industrious Frenchmen in speeding the work on the canal. It seems that the spirit which they manifest in behalf of the success of this project, is looking forward to an ultimate benefit to their people, whose ancestors were the caravan merchants who, in the olden times, brought the riches of India to the shores of the Mediterranean. The canal has its terminus at the ancient

city of Suez, where vessels, after having passed through its ninety miles course, enter the Red Sea. The northern end of this sea, where the city is situated, is termed the Gulf of Suez. The sea is 1420 miles in length, with an average breadth of one hundred and thirty-five miles. Previous to the discovery of the route to India around the Cape of Good Hope, it was, next to the Mediterranean, a sea bordered with commercial cities and filled with trading vessels. Mocha, the celebrated mart for coffee, is situated on its eastern shore near the straits of Babel Mandeb, through which vessels pass into the Gulf of Aden, and then into the Indian Ocean.

Unlike her who had the good will and material aid of Great Britain in linking two continents with the electric chain, M. Lesseps had the barrier of selfish opposition of that powerful people to cross in sundering two continents, that a shorter route to commercial intercourse with India may be formed, of which commerce that nation has now the monopoly. As proof of the jealous hostility of the English towards M. Lesseps' project, it is only necessary to quote the remarks of the British Premier, Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, when the former was with heart and soul engaged in procuring subscriptions to the stock for the commencement of the work. He, the premier, said :

"For the last fifteen years her majesty's government have used all the influence they possess at Constantinople and in Egypt to prevent that scheme from being carried into execution. It is an undertaking which, I believe, in point of commercial character, may be deemed to rank among the many bubble schemes that from time to time have been palmed upon gullible capitalists."

The "influence used" by "her majesty's government" was not without its effect on the Sultan of Turkey, who, after M. de Lesseps had made considerable progress in his work, endeavored to cancel the terms which the government of Egypt had granted to the company; but in this he was frustrated by the decision of the Emperor Napoleon, to whose arbitrament the matter was finally referred. The work was then again, after that delay, proceeded with. And now we have its free opening to all, even to the commerce of Britain.

The course of every nation is delineated by the unseen hand on the map of destiny. England will soon have her fall revealed to her, as her course is nearly run. She will then take her place with the

great nations of the past. What will accelerate that fall will be the great work in progress, namely, the uniting of the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean through the Isthmus of Suez canal.

Selfishness is not confined to individuals; nations are beset by this sin in a preponderating degree. They are against every enterprise which is opposed to their exclusive interest. The beneficial result to the world from that enterprise is of no consideration to them if their national interest is thereby placed in jeopardy. So it has been with England in her infamous conduct in endeavoring to frustrate the successful issue of the great enterprise, the cutting of the canal and of Suez. Such a result would be beneficial not only to the nations bordering on the Mediterranean, but to all the rest of the world besides. Steamers of the United States, instead of having to double the distant and stormy Cape of Good Hope, will but cross the Atlantic into the Mediterranean and then pass through the canal and the Red Sea, into the Indian Ocean. England herself will have a passage there for her steamers, but what of that, if such a route lays open her monopoly of trade with India to the competition of the southern nations of Europe. She must guard this monopoly, hence her opposition to the work of M. de Lesseps and his co-laborers.

Let the trade between Europe and India resume its old route across the Mediterranean, the collapse of England's greatness may then surely be considered as nigh at hand. France will then see her ports on the Mediterranean become the rendezvous for ships laden with the riches of India. Venice will then arise the second time from the sea in her pristine beauty and become the commercial mart of Italy. Greece, the land of an ancient heroic people, the home of the philosophers, and the birthplace of Homer and Demosthenes, will then have a government after the model of her ancient republican system, and rulers chosen from her own people.

Already do we see the commercial nations stirring through the impulse given by the success of M. de Lesseps' "Grand Ship Canal." New York has set on foot the organization of the "Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company." May the successful opening of the water passage from the Mediterranean into the Indian Ocean speed the day when England shall no longer remain the immediate mart of commerce between India and the United States, and that these latter do their own carrying in the Orien-

tal trade. The French, the master nation in the enterprise, are moving to be foremost in the employment of the canal as passage for their ships and steamers. The Italian merchants are preparing to reap the benefit of the trans-Mediterranean trade. Austria, whose Emperor was present at the celebration of the opening of the canal, has her great port of entry, Trieste, in the Gulf of Venice, from which the route is direct to Port Said, and to all appearance she will not be neglectful in the employment of it. Russia, whose southern port, Odessa, is on the Black Sea, has already organized the "Odessa Commercial Company" for trade with India through the canal. Spain, on the western extremity of the Mediterranean, can give facility to the commerce of all nations which pass through the Straits of Gibraltar for India via the canal of Suez. Her Cadiz lies at the entrance of the Straits and will be a convenient stopping place for all. England herself sees a great movement among her commercial community, now that the canal is opened, to adapt their sailing and steam vessels of lighter draft for trade with China and their possessions on the Indian Ocean, by the route of M. de Lesseps, the "bubble scheme" as declared by their departed Lord Premier. The future of commerce is pregnant with great changes, and those revolutions will be effected by the Isthmus of Suez.

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## ART. XI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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### AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

The following is what the Commissioner of Agriculture says in his annual report, just out, on Southern agriculture: The continued high price of cotton has made its culture more profitable than at any former period, and the crop of 1868 has yielded a larger amount of money than that of 1859. The yield of the past year exceeded very slightly the estimate of the department, which was 2,380,000 bales. The present season has witnessed great activity in this culture, an increase of area cultivated, and more general and generous fertilization, and has also been characterized by drought in the seaboard States, and other causes of diminished production, which have modified the expectations of planters; yet the crop will exceed that of last year, and may reach 2,700,000 bales.

I regret to observe, from official correspondence and during a brief tour through the cotton States, the tendency to neglect other crops and concentrate all available labor and capital upon a single product, however profitable. The inevitable result will be more cotton and smaller net returns in money after the purchase of needed supplies, and,



as a further result, a slower improvement of neglected lands. This bane of Southern agriculture is still operative, and may cease to exist only when low prices, disaster and dependency shall again arrest the impolitic and irrational course of production. I would not advise an attempt to keep up prices by limiting the yield; a somewhat larger supply of the staple is needed in the markets of the world; the present rates cannot be sustained indefinitely; but I would not foster the suicidal mania for cheapening the money-producing crop while rendering dearer every other that must be purchased as an auxiliary of its production.

It is gratifying, however, to note the increase of cotton manufactories in the cotton region, their flourishing condition, their large dividends, and the qualities of their yarns and fabrics. Operatives are easily obtained, at reasonable wages, becoming readily inured to habits of systematic industry, and rapidly acquiring the requisite skill. At the commencement of the present year there were eighty-six cotton mills reported from Southern States to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, running 225,083 spindles, consuming 31,415,750 pounds. The following are details of returns from the cotton States:

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	Av'ge yarn.	Cotton Spun.	Average per Spinner.
Virginia.....	10	36,060	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,010,000	111.18
North Carolina.....	17	24,249	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,637,000	148.85
South Carolina.....	6	31,588	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,174,100	132.14
Georgia.....	20	69,782	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,864,350	185.70
Alabama.....	8	25,196	17	2,820,506	112.00
Mississippi.....	6	8,762	9	1,437,000	160.48
Texas.....	4	8,528	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,372,184	160.90
Arkansas.....	2	924	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	258,400	268.83
Tennessee.....	10	13,720	10	1,847,200	184.00

The cotton manufactured in the United States in 1860 was 422,704,975 pounds; in 1865, by these returns, 450,000,000. At the former date the home consumption was twenty per cent. of the crop; it is now forty per cent. As the ratio of consumption shall be further increased, the prosperity of the country and of the cotton section will advance.

#### TEXAS CATTLE IN ILLINOIS.

The Prairie State is slow to learn wisdom. The St. Louis Republican, of Nov. 28, reports the following from Belleville, Illinois: "On Friday, twenty-eight civil cases against James Ford, Sen., and Thos. B. Gregory, commenced under the Texas cattle law of 1867, were tried in the St. Clair County (Illinois) Circuit Court, to recover damages for the loss of cattle from the Texas cattle disease. The defendant's counsel, William G. Kase, Esq., demurred to plaintiff's declaration, upon the ground that the statement under which the declaration was framed was unconstitutional; that the declaration did not allege that the cattle was diseased when brought into the State. His honor Judge Gillespie sustained the demurrer, and put the parties upon their remedy at common law. The amount involved is \$2,200. The indictments thus quashed were drawn under the law of 1867. The law of 1869 on that subject is quite different. The former prohibits the introduction of Texas cattle altogether, without assigning any reason for it; the latter only during certain months, and for the reason that this breed of cattle is thought to communicate disease to the native cattle. The reasons for quashing the indictments under the law of 1867 do not apply to the law of 1869. We understand, also, that the State's attorney will probably take up one of the cases on a writ of error, and have the power of the Legislature to enact the law passed upon by the Supreme Court. We hope he will do so, as this is a question of importance, especially to the farming community, and ought to be set at rest by a competent court."

If the Illinois State Legislature wish to do a wise thing, instead of amending the law in regard to the importation of Texas cattle, they will abolish it altogether. The idea that Texas steers carry within them the subtle poison of death is pretty well exploded. They are not more liable to disease than Northern bred cattle, and it has never been clearly proven that they propagate in northern herds what the sensationalists are pleased to call the Texas cattle fever. Epidemic in America has generally been traced to local causes, and we have no epidemic peculiar to any class of horned cattle. Let the West frame and enforce a law requiring that common humanity shall be observed in the transportation of bovines, and, in our opinion, we will hear less of sickness and death among our herds. If there is any truth in the idea that an unjust and selfish law can be made odious to the people by simply enforcing it, then, judging by the number of cases brought under the Illinois statute prohibiting the importation of Texas cattle, a statute founded upon superstition alone, we may anticipate before long wise legislation on this question in the capitol at Springfield.—*Turf, Field and Farm*, Dec. 10.

#### FERTILIZERS.

Prof. Johnson has been analyzing some of the high priced fertilizers in the market, and the result of his examinations is thus stated: "There is good reason to suppose that some of the articles sold as fertilizers, and for which high prices were paid, were the products of deliberate fraud—their value to the farmer being in strange contrast with the price at which they were offered and advertised."

One of the samples analyzed contained fertilizing ingredients which would have cost the farmer, had he bought their equivalents at a druggist's by wholesale, and mixed them himself, four dollars a ton more than the article was sold for by the manufacturer. The next best article sold at \$65 a ton—actual money value of its ingredients about \$43.25. Another popular article is sold at \$28 per ton, estimated to be really worth, as a fertilizer not more than \$3.16, currency, per ton. Many other favorite articles of this class, he says, seems to have deserved their reputation but little better.

We have no doubt that there are honest and economical fertilizers, but not many, and could the public be truly assured of what these are, they would be in great demand, and command a high price.—*N. Y. Express*.

#### AMERICAN WINE AND WINE-MAKING.

##### LONGENDOERFER'S SEEDLING.

This grape has not even a name, as its originator, Mr. Longendoerfer, has determined not to send it out till fully proved. It is a Southern grape, and has been watched with interest for the past three or four years, and is supposed to be so far valuable, that it will produce a specialty long sought for in American wine-making, a native Madeira. It is a seedling of the Norton, of the same habit, and with the hardest wood of any native vine; very productive, and entirely healthy. It is a small black grape, yet does not produce a dark red wine like the Norton, but a wine of brownish color, of great body, and very fine strong flavor, resembling Madeira very closely. It is supposed to be a great acquisition for the Southern States; specific gravity, 1.09.

There are certain other grapes that will undoubtedly prove themselves of high value, as wine fruit; they are Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 3, 4, 12 and 19; Alvey, Devereux, Louisiana, Arkansas and Telegraph. As a general rule, in gallizing and chaptalizing, it is held best to

have the mixture of the same specific gravity, as the must would indicate in good seasons. The defects of nature must be remedied, if possible, but it is best not to add to the natural body of the must, as most of our native grapes, when pressed, show enough; even the Concord and Hartford contain sugar enough, in ordinary seasons, to make wine of sufficient body. A grape which gives too much acidity, tannin, or flavor, should be corrected, and this is done by adding elements natural to the grape—sugar and water. An addition of anything foreign, would justly be called an adulteration, and should be condemned as such; but galizing, instead of being an adulteration, as those have termed it who know little about wine-making and its principles, is an improvement, and a very good one.

There are two very simple tests by which wine can be judged: First—It should be agreeable to the palate, pleasant in flavor, and perfectly clear and fine. Second—It should agree with the system as a gentle stimulant, invigorating and joy-inspiring, exhilarating in its effects, and leave the head clear without any subsequent bad effects. If it fulfils these conditions, it may be called good. If it does not, it is poor, no matter how it was made, or how pleasant it tastes.

In an article of this kind, the detail of the process of wine-making is not called for. It can be found in reliable works in German, French and English. The *modus operandi* should, however, be thoroughly clean; mill, press, fermenting vats and casks. The wine, when made, should be closely watched during fermentation, and the casks closed with an air-tight bung as soon as fermentation is over. Our wines are generally clear, and should be racked by the end of December, and the second time by the first of March. As a general rule, no wine should be bottled before it is a year old, as young wine always contains more or less sediment and lees, even if it should seem to be perfectly clear.

Let no one become discouraged, however, if wine-making should appear to him a more complicated business than he had at first supposed. A study of the subject, and earnest application, will soon show the way. Make experiments, watch results closely, and practice will soon make perfect. There is, however, an easier way to do this than for each individual to make his way alone. It is the formation of grape colonies, of grape-grower's villages. The advantage of such a colony will easily be realized. If each person has a small piece of suitable land (and he does not need a large one to follow grape-growing) the neighbors can easily assist each other in plowing and subsoiling; they can join and build a large cellar in common, where each can deliver and store his wine, and of which one perhaps better acquainted with the management can take charge, or a competent person be engaged for that purpose. An association of this kind generally has the preference in the market over a single individual, and obtains a high price for products, if of a good quality.

In a country possessing such an immense amount of lands suitable for grape-growers, and where it is to become, at no distant day, one of the leading agricultural interests, it might be proper to create a separate department of grape-growing and wine-making, to be connected with the Government Agricultural Department, and of which a practical grape-grower and a practical wine-maker should be the chief, whose duty it should be to conduct experiments; travel frequently, and impart that instruction and advice so much desired and needed by our grape-growers.

In connection with this subject, a little notice of the European wines may not be out of place. The exhibition of wines at the Paris Exposition of 1867 was large. Every wine-growing country of the continent was represented, as well as Australia, Canada, California and sections of North and South America. As there were no jurors from the United States, our native wines were not subject to so full and fair an examination as they were entitled to, and to remedy this omission, a special committee was appointed by the board of commissioners, to make an examination of our wines and report, but, for certain reasons, no elaborate return was made.

As regards French wines, full reliance cannot be placed on what is furnished to the American traveler at hotels or cafes, no matter what price he may pay. It would, however, be doing French wines a great injustice to judge them by the qualities sold in this way, or exported to this country. The great body of American consumers have palates as yet so unskilled, and the merchants of Bordeaux are fabricators and imitators so adroit, that it seems impossible to detect the fraud. It is not unusual for dealers in France to buy in the back country a harsh, coarse, deep red wine for thirty cents per gallon, and a strong white wine for forty-five cents, mix and bottle, and send them over to us labelled as "Medoc," and demand the enormous price which the real "Medoc" brings in the market. South of Bordeaux, about Montpellier, an inferior but pure article of wine can be bought at six cents per gallon. Of late years, since the abatement of the grape disease, the production of French wine has been enormous—the 4,000,000 acres under cultivation have yielded 1,200,000,000 of gallons, which would give every individual in France half a bottle a day, and leave 200,000,000 of gallons for exportation.

## ART. XII—COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

### COFFEE STATISTICS.

The crops of coffee in 1868 were from:

	Bags.
Rio de Janeiro.....	2,000,000
Santos, Brazil.....	400,000
Bahia.....	80,000
	<hr/> 2,480,000
	Centners.
Equal to.....	3,500,000
Ceylon.....	940,000
Java and Sumatra.....	920,000
Hindoostan.....	400,000
Laguayra and Maracibo.....	350,000
St. Domingo.....	840,000
Costa Rica and Guatemala.....	200,000
Sundry smaller countries.....	200,000
	<hr/> 6,850,000
Total production.....	6,850,000

	Tons.
Equal to.....	175,100
Ceylon.....	47,000
Java and Sumatra.....	46,000
Hindoostan.....	20,000
Laguayra and Maracibo.....	17,500
St. Domingo.....	17,000
Costa Rica and Guatemala.....	10,000
Sundry smaller countries.....	10,000
	<hr/> 342,600
Total production.....	342,600

The production of Java coffee has decreased, having been 70,000 tons in 1866, and 61,000 tons in 1867. The production of Brazil coffee has increased since, having been 108,000 tons in 1862. The consumption of coffee is steadily increasing, especially in the United States, having been in our country 95,000 tons in 1867, 104,000 tons in 1868, and will be about 110,000 tons this year. Europe consumes about 25,000 tons every month—equal to 300,000 tons per year; the United States consumes 100,000 and over, giving a total of 400,000 tons, which will show that the consumption is greater than the production, and that we will not probably see lower prices in future. The Dutch people drink the most coffee. This is on account of the climate and having no duty to pay. Consumption is steadily increasing in Holland, being at present twelve pounds per head per annum. Next comes Belgium with eight and a half pounds; Switzerland six pounds; Denmark five and a half pounds; then comes the United States with about five and a half pounds; Germany four pounds; France three pounds; England only one pound—the last named country will have



to use more by and by. So far tea has taken the place of coffee considerably. The stock of coffee in our country was 13,000 tons on the 1st of October, against 18,000 on the 1st of August, 1869.—[Exchange Paper.

### PRICES OF 1859 AND 1869.

The following extract from the New York Express, shows that wheat and corn vary but little in value in the currency prices of November, 1869, as compared with the specie prices of November, 1859, and it is evident that the sale of gold will not advance the price of produce so long as the torpor of the country compels the agriculturist to look to foreigners—men who will be governed in their bids by the premium they can derive on gold realized in foreign exchange—as the main buyers of their produce. The Express says:

"The mercantile failures, and the depression in the grain trade are much discussed in financial and business circles. The grain trade is so closely interwoven with general business that the depression in the one means a depression in the other. In order to show the depression in the grain trade, we append a table of the prices of breadstuffs at New York, on November 9, 1869, with gold at 127:

#### PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS AT THE WEST.

	Nov. 9, 1859.	Nov. 9, 1869
Superfine State flour.....	\$4 75c 85	\$3 10c 30
Extra State flour.....	4 35c 90	3 50c 80
Superfine Western.....	4 85c 00	5 08c 30
Common to medium extra Western.....	5 10c 35	5 40c 00
Round Hoop Ohio.....	5 50c 65	5 60c 15
Milwaukee Club Wheat.....	1 14c 15	1 15c 35
Chicago Spring Wheat.....	1 10c 12	1 13c 34
Winter Red Wheat.....	1 30c 35	1 35c 40
Western Mixed Corn.....	98c 00	95c 04

The preceding table shows that the prices of breadstuffs at New York on November 9, 1869, in currency value were very close on to the gold quotations for the corresponding day in 1859. If the present currency prices are reduced to gold, then breadstuffs are selling at the present time below the prices current ten years ago. The crop of 1859 was raised on a gold basis, with cheap labor, cheap land and cheap supplies. The crop of 1869 was raised on inflated currency basis, with high prices for labor, high prices for land, and high prices for supplies. The crop of 1869 is selling in gold value considerably below the prices realized for that of 1859. In the foregoing facts the community have a clear explanation of the depression in the grain trade, and also in general business at the West."

This reduction of prices to a specie basis, however, has been accomplished by the inexorable law of supply and demand—not by government meddling with gold. Looking back eight years it will be seen that prices of wheat were low until 1862, when the largest export of ten years past; 52,000,000 bushels in wheat and flour; was made, largely depleting stocks. Then came an immense war consumption and waste, with a decreased number of agriculturists which carried prices up to an exorbitant point, and then, reacting in an excessive production this year, have depressed prices not supported by a healthy activity in the general home trade. Our production of wheat this year is reported by the Agricultural Bureau at three hundred and fifty million bushels. The consumption at home of forty million people, and the seeding for the next crop will not require over two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty millions of bushels, leaving a surplus which may be estimated at one hundred million bushels while, unfortunately for the farmer—although it is greatly the result of careless agriculture, and the want of barns, etc., to favor his operations—the greater part of the crop in the West is too poor in quality to warrant higher

prices abroad or to afford any greater advantage in holding; but if the farmer or speculator was inclined to hold for an advance, he is met in the outset by an extravagant rate of eighteen to twenty four per cent. per annum for the use of what is termed a depreciated currency not worth the name of money, and thus prudent enterprise in this direction is effectually discouraged. The President, therefore, in ordering a wholesale disposition of gold will not aid the agriculturist. He will only diminish the difference between the bond and the "greenback," as we pointed out Monday, and this will only lead to a return of our bonds from Europe, which in turn will transfer thither the stock of gold which we hold as dead merchandise to gratify the empty pride of looking at it. This course will add little or nothing to the circulation of the country, and while the gold will be thus disappearing and the greenbacks retiring the country will be distressed for circulation until the same is again furnished either by the Government directly in legal tenders or indirectly through national banks. The choice between these is the real question before the people, and the true statesman will devote himself to developing and fostering the industry and enterprise of the people rather than to clap-trap methods of borrowing abroad and putting the commerce and prices of the country in the command and under the control of foreigners to induce them to buy bonds or to maintain the price thereof at a high premium when the country as a nation, having none to sell, has no interest whatever in the price at which they may rate. The Government is now realizing the folly of depreciating its own circulating notes in order to put upon and maintain at a fictitious value its bonds; and when the nation begins to sell gold largely it will find that our circulation has appreciated to a near if not full value with gold, and sustains that value not because of such sales or purchases—not because of the appreciation or decline of bonds—but from the absolute need of it by the people, and because it represents their labors and energies combined with faith in the Government, and above all, as not being the paper circulation of an individual or an incorporated bank. We do not, however, object to the sale of gold—considering it as merchandise which we are paying to keep—nor do we object to the return of our bonds, as they must come back sooner or later; but it is evident that the coming winter must determine Congressional action upon our circulation. The people will not be content with a contracted amount of currency while paying heavy taxes, and a settled policy in financial matters is absolutely necessary for the progressive movement of the country, and we believe that if our bonds are made available for a basis of national circulation—free to all who deposit them with the Government—the bonds will come back to be a healthy assistance to the people in the movement of their products, and will thus transfer much dormant European capital to use here. The circulation to have this power, however, must be solely issued by the Government, or so arranged that the rate of usance therefor is not made excessive as now by profits to interest-owners, as the excessive rate of interest is the great drawback to the enterprise of the country, and we are gratified at the movement on the part of the merchants of New York to repudiate banks of issue and favor the formation of banks of loan and deposit only, similar to the majority of our institutions here and the most useful banks in London. Such banks may well be trusted to keep their loans on a healthy basis of values as they will be of their own capital and the deposits of their patrons and of their indebtedness to the people in the shape of circulation, and this healthy basis of values will accumulate gold as a representative of wealth, naturally and inevitably, through the balance between the production and trade of the country.

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The president has issued a proclamation [dated November 20th, discontinuing and abolishing the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandize imported into the United States in French vessels, whether from the countries of its origin or any other country, the same to have effect so long as merchandize imported into France in American

vessels is similarly exempted. This measure will serve partly to allay the unpleasant feeling that had grown up of late, in the minds of the French mercantile classes toward this country, in consequence of multiplied revenue seizures.

The Argentine Republic has reduced the tariff on many articles of American importation for the year 1870. On lumber and ploughs, the reduction is from 23 to 15 per cent., or about \$4 per 1,000 feet of lumber, and 60 cents gold per plough. On unwashed wool and sheepskins the export duty has been reduced from 6 to 2½ per cent. It appears that there has been a marked decline in our commercial intercourse with the Argentine Confederation in consequence of previous excessive duties. In 1867 the total amount of Argentine wool purchased by the United States was but 8,100,000, instead of 28,500,000—the quantity taken before the new tariff went into operation. The more liberal system now adopted will probably restore the old activity.

The question of reciprocity with the Canadian Dominion has been revived and much discussed during the week last past. The impression prevails in Washington that some modification of the existing state of things will be brought about at an early date in the new session of Congress. Such a consummation is one most devoutly to be wished by commerce on both sides of the frontier.

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#### THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

The naval expedition, consisting of the United States man-of-war *Nipsic* and another vessel not yet designated, will sail from Washington about the 1st of January for the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of making a careful survey of the isthmus for the proposed ship canal. The expedition, which is to be made under Commander Selfridge, of the *Nipsic*, will take out several officers attached to the United States coast survey corps, to aid in making the survey. Although the treaty negotiated with the Colombian Government, by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, for the right of way across the isthmus, has not yet been ratified by the Senate, our authorities, considering that it certainly will be ratified, have decided to make the survey for the proposed canal before the sickly season commences next summer. It is thought it will take five or six months to make complete surveys.

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#### "THE LAST SHIP IS ON THE STOCKS."

The *New York Day Book* says:

A Maine newspaper boasts that "Maine is one of the most reliable Republican States in the Union," which shows that the people of that State are deluded and besotted to the very verge of idloey: for the Mongrel party has utterly ruined their prosperity, and set the seal of destruction upon all their industry. For instance, take the following, from the *Bath Times*:

"Ship 'Undaunted,' about 1,800 tons, was to be launched, at Bath, on Saturday afternoon, from the yard of E. & A. Sewall. She is the last ship on the stocks, with the exception of Houghton Bros.—rather a blank winter in prospect, when, in the healthiest condition of our commerce our shipbuilders have produced about 60,000 tons per annum in this district."

The "last ship on the stocks" tells the fatal story of the upshot of Mongrel legislation and its administration. It is the story of a dismantled commerce, of deserted wharves, of workless, starving mechanics, of idle merchants, and of increasing pauperism on every hand. But still that State is "most reliable" for the party which has ruined it. Though

"the 'last ship is on the stocks,' it clings to the rotten carcass of Mongrelism, with the blindness of the worm to the bare bones of the exhausted carrion.

But though to honest industry, and all worthy enterprise, "the last ship is on the stocks," there is still one small class for whose benefit the ocean is not crowded with our sails, and that is the bankers. They are tools of Congress, and they flourish while all industrial operations perish. The same issue of the *Bath Times*, which proclaims "the last ship on the stocks," has this other paragraph:

"Three of the Bath banks have just declared the following semi-annual dividends: First National, 8 per cent.; Bath National, 6 per cent.; Sagadahoc (National, 6 per cent."

Now, if all the people of Maine were bankers, there would be a selfish reason for their sticking like ticks to the Mongrel fleece. But they are not all bankers. More than nine-tenths of them represent labor and skill, which are robbed and plundered by bankers and bond-holders. For such to be "reliable Republicans" is simply to be persistent fools. If they showed as little skill in taking care of their business in other affairs, as they do in their political management, they might all have guardians appointed over them, and be thrown into the asylum as lunatics. Their "last ship is on the stocks," and they still cling to the party which has ruined them! If the last crust of bread were in their mouths, and the last rag were falling from their children's backs, they would still vote with that accursed party. What astonishing delusion! What madness! Their "last ship is on the stocks," but hear the delirious fools still shout for Grant and Congress! "Maine is one of the most reliable Republican States in the Union." Therefore its people must be the biggest fools in the Union. Their "last ship is on the stocks." Politically, too, let us trust in God that their "last ship is on the stocks." Grant's administration is a crazy craft, manned by swindlers, defaulters, and moon-struck politicians. The Captain is a stupid land-lubber, familiar with stables, gin-shops, and such things, but 'was never on board of a ship of State before in all his life. He is as helpless at sea as a devil-fish would be on land. The ship drives first before this breeze, then before that; or, it more generally lays in a dead calm, drifting round and round on the coast of Africa, apparently having no purpose but to pick up here and there a floating nigger. The whole crew is a base set of idlers and bummers. But they have no other ship on the stocks, and there is no haven before them but to land in the *stocks* themselves.

#### THE RAMIE SILK.

The following appeared recently in the Baltimore (Md.) *Sun*:

"I have just seen a sample of ramie silk from a sprig a foot long, of ten day's growth. This is the fibre in its rough state from an immatured stalk. We do not allow the stalk to grow for fibre this year, as our object is to increase the number of plants; and we, therefore turn them down and cover them with earth as fast as possible. This morning we dug up a plant that was set out on the 7th of April last, and it had made an almost solid mass of tuberous roots, eighteen inches deep, and about ten inches in diameter, each tube being an inch thick, of the color of carrots, though much harder. I mention this to show that the plant grows beyond the reach of frosts and to the depth of perpetual moisture, so that neither cold nor drouth can damage it. Ramie is growing in estimation here, and planting of it on a small scale, which was looked upon this spring as an experiment of doubtful issue, has now proved a decided success. It will eventually supercede cotton in all the rich bottoms and lands subjected to periodical overflow in this latitude. With Chinese labor, these lands cultivated in ramie, will yield \$300 per acre. After the first year the only labor required is that of harvesting and threshing out, the first being done with a mowing machine, and the last by means of the patent ramie cleaner. As soon as this



plant gets to be fully appreciated, as it soon will be, the Empire of King Cotton will pass away, and that truly regal and wonderful plant, the ramie, will wield the scepter and clothe the world. As an article of apparel it will become as common to the ladies of moderate means, as silks are now among the wealthy, and "Solomon, in all his glory, will not be arrayed like one of these." We have discovered that the ramie, after being dew-rotted by exposure three or four weeks, is cleaned of the gummy matter, and may be threshed out clean, so as to command the highest price (about 80 cents in gold), without being subject to the soaking process. We can afford to raise it, however, at ten cents a pound, the product being three thousand pounds per acre."

### THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The State of Minnesota, which in 1857 imported wheat to feed her inhabitants, had 14,000,000 bushels of wheat to send out of the State in 1867. This year, while other States suffered from excessive rain, Minnesota raised about as large a crop as usual. The total export of wheat last year from this port was about 11,000,000 bushels, and the surplus of Minnesota alone is several millions in excess of this amount. Minnesota, then, being so largely interested in grain, an opinion on the crop from that State is worth something, and we observe that the papers there regard the recent decline in price as temporary; they predict better prices before the next crop comes in. The *St. Paul Press* says the crop of wheat is in excess of last year, but the crop of corn was much reduced by the wet weather at the West, while in the Atlantic States the general food crop was reduced by drouth. A deficiency in wheat and other grain must therefore be felt in the spring, while there is to be a greater demand for export, which of course advances prices. From the *Mark Lane Express* we learn that the imports of wheat into England for the nine months ending September 30, showed a total decrease of 1,401,795 centals, or 2,336,325 bushels. From Russia there was a decrease of 2,378,339 centals, and from the United States an increase of 3,324,615 centals, showing that while Russia, the great food producer, fell off, this country the rival producer, gained more than the loss. Egypt, too, fell off 2,108,328 centals, and part of her deficiency may be credited to the United States. The deficiency for the rest of the year may be supplied in the same way. How the export demand for 1869 compares with that of 1868 the following figures, which give the exports of flour, wheat, and corn, from New York, to November 20th of each year, will show:

	1869.	1868.
Flour, barrels.....	1,285,730	863,784
Wheat, bushels.....	16,684,588	4,984,639
Corn, bushels.....	1,654,621	5,678,096

The export of wheat is more than three-fold, and of flour is fifty per cent, in advance of last year. Corn falls off largely.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

### THE SUGAR CROP IN THE COUNTRY.

HOUMA, PARISH OF TERREBOUNE, December 10, 1869.

Editors New Orleans Bee:

GENTLEMEN—Having now traveled over the largest portion of the sugar districts of Louisiana, and having seen in print and heard so many exaggerated estimates of the present sugar crop, I have thought that a word of truth concerning the yield would be of some interest to your readers.



I have seen and conversed with nearly every sugar planter on my route, have seen the cane to the mills, have seen the sugar in the sugar houses, and must say that generally the cane is small, and does not yield more than one-half of what was expected at the beginning of the rolling season: The planters who are now rolling are rolling their best cane, and the yield is little above one hoghead per acre. I have seen very large and heavy cane in this vicinity, but the yield is no larger than on Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi river. There is no doubt now that the sugar crop is a very short one and less, by thousands of hogheads, than that of last year. The sugar is generally of good quality.

The corn crop has turned out to be a good one, although many planters neglected this crop in the belief that they could do better by cultivating cane.

The rice crop has also turned out well.

Yours respectfully,

COSMOPOLITE.

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## ART. XIII.—MANUFACTURING.

### MANUFACTURING INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

The *Boston Post* of recent date says: We remarked that the controlling interest in New England is manufacturing. The existing condition of that interest is, therefore, a matter of serious concern. What is that condition? In nearly every village where manufacturing is pursued there is an idle mill. In many the mills are all doing but half work. In others the operatives are discharged from employment by scores and hundreds. Where half work only is done, it makes the scene more melancholy, for it is an evidence of a hope for relief which seems only doomed to be disappointed. There is suffering to the town and population. Employment is to be secured only with difficulty. Store rents in large cities are decreasing in consequence, and a feeling of depression insensibly creeps over the minds of business men. The most unquestionable business paper sells at enormous rates, which testifies to anything but a wise management of the general finances. From ten to twelve per cent has come to be regarded by brokers and bankers as but an ordinary rate, and if it cannot be obtained at home, funds are sent off to New York, where, as minute money, they will yield immensely increased rates.

The trouble and the danger are not based on the question of a tariff but simply on that of cheap money. To go on with their enterprises, our manufacturers must have that. The other corporations find it comparatively easy to go along with their business, on the basis of their large accumulated resources, which have been steadily piling up in their possession from one generation to another; but the large, active, working and progressive element of New England business, that continually launches new enterprises, pours life and health into the arteries of trade, and sustains the industrial and commercial spirit of this entire section, finds it self-manacled by the heavy rates of interest demanded for money, and, after a stout struggle with fate, begins to apprehend that there is no alternative but to succumb. These young and enterprising establishments, that are so seriously menaced by the present monetary policy and system of management, are the ones that make and multiply business.

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### SILK MANUFACTURES.

[From the New York Mercantile Journal.]

The returns of the Treasury Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1869, show the entire amount received for customs during that period was \$160,000,000. This sum was

collected as duties upon 1,576 articles. The amount paid on silk goods alone, for the same time, being \$10,560,384 13, or about one-fifteenth of the entire revenue derived from foreign importations.

These figures exhibit a large increase in the consumption of silk in this country within the last few years. In France, strenuous efforts are made to develop this industry to its highest extent, and most of our importations are from that country. The increased production of silk is ascribed to the importation of healthy silk-worm eggs, especially from Japan, and a diminution of disease among the silk-worms of Italy.

The manufacture of silk is now attracting great attention in the United States, and promises to become an important feature of American industry. In the manufacture of sewing machine twist we are already in advance of the rest of the world. In broad silks, poplins, gros-grains, satins, serges, etc., great proficiency has been made within the last few years, as was attested by the excellent specimens at the recent Fair of the American Institute.

Some of the finest cocoons at the Great Paris Exposition were from California. The rains in Europe destroy vast numbers of the worms during the feeding season, but this does not occur in California. The worm in this State is hatched in May, reaches maturity in July, and before the first of August, has perfected its cocoon. During all this time the sky is clear, the air dry, and the temperature equable.

The production of cocoons in California, in 1868, reached about 1,500,000, and of eggs 1,350 ounces, of which about 800 ounces were shipped to Europe, the remainder being retained for hatching.

It will be well for our agriculturists in various parts of the country to turn their attention to the cultivation of mulberry trees, and thus, in a great measure, render us independent of foreign countries for our supply of raw silk. At present we import about \$6,000,000 yearly of the raw material. This silk when purchased by the pound, comes baled in skeins of a yellowish-white color, and each thread is composed of from four to twelve threads of cocoon silk. A thread of prime silk will sustain a weight equal to that lifted by a thread of iron of the same size.

There are silk factories at Hartford, Manchester, Williamantic and Mansfield, Conn.; Florence, Northampton and Williamsburg, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Yonkers and Oneida, N. Y.; but the principal centers of the silk interest of this continent are this city and Paterson, New Jersey. In Paterson there are sixteen factories, running 75,000 spindles, manufacturing silk, mostly for wearing apparel. The number of operatives are 3,500, and the capital invested is \$2,000,000. The pay-roll for labor is about \$1,000,000 per annum.

In this city there are employed in this business about 8,000 hands, who are engaged in the production of dress-goods, trimmings, ribbons, etc. The capital employed is \$2,500,000. In Philadelphia there are twenty factories, employing nearly two thousand operatives. The capital of these factories aggregates \$1,500,000.

The first process in the manufacture of silk is to sort the raw material, by placing all the threads of equal size together. Each separate skein is then immersed in soft warm water, with the addition of sufficient soap to dissolve the gum, and render the thread elastic and pliable. The skeins are then placed upon octagonal wicker swift reels, a number of which revolve on an axis. A thread from each reel-skein passes up over a glass rod, attached to a table, to its revolving bobbin, upon which it is wound. The thread is then guided between the contiguous edges of two sharp steel knives. This cleanses the silk of gummy lumps and all imperfections.

The finest and most perfect threads are used for making organzines, which are the warps of woven goods. Single threads are thrown or twisted, and for organzines receives from twelve to nineteen twists to the inch. Organzines are made by twisting together two of these twisted threads, in an opposite direction to the previous single twist, at the rate of

from ten to seventeen turns to the inch—the two threads having already been wound parallel upon one bobbin. Skein sewing silk is made of from three to ten threads twisted together, and two of the latter doubled. Sewing machine silk is three times twisted. Button-hole twist is the same article twisted tighter. Twists in single threads are ten to fifteen to the inch; the doubled, eight to twelve. Organzines are reeled into skeins of one or two thousand yards each, the length, compared with the weight, in every case determining the style and quality of the woven goods. Broad silks are woven upon a plain loom, and figured patterns upon the jacquard. The operations in each case are delicate, and require careful supervision.

To obtain the required length of warp, five or six thousand threads are placed together, rolled in a suitable frame, and reeled backward and forward on a large reel. Subsequently, these threads are re-wound upon a large drum, to give them tension, and lay them the proper distance apart; the operation is completed by passing each thread between the teeth of a large brass comb, and while thus stretched, cleaning them by hand with small scissors. Watered goods are first woven plain, and then passed between two iron cylinders, one of which is heated, the tension and abrasion of the surfaces producing the desired effect.

Inferior silks are made from the waste material, which is scotched, chopped and spun like cotton.

#### SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

##### THE PRESENT PROSPECT OF THEIR COMPETING WITH THOSE ELSEWHERE.

According to the able report of Colonel John B. Palmer, of South Carolina, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the last Commercial Convention, recently held in this city, the Southern manufacturers can now make yarn cheaper than those North by 5c. upon each pound of manufactured cotton. Yarns can be manufactured and delivered in Europe at 4½c. cheaper than the cotton can be exported and manufactured in Liverpool or elsewhere. These statements are supported by figures and minute statistics as to the price of wood, labor, cotton, and by actual showing of books in different factories. An ordinary crop of cotton is worth to the South \$225,000,000. Were this cotton crop, however, manufactured into yarn, it would give the South \$150,000,000 more of revenue. As the matter now stands, the South has only 199,772 spindles, where the North has 5,848,477. Were the whole crop manufactured here it would pay to the laborers, chiefly women and children, \$36,000,000. It would pay this sum to the class that are ordinarily non-producers.

Spinning is comparatively simple, and but little Northern capital is invested in this primary operation. It is in the complicated labor of weaving, dyeing, etc., that the heavy demand for capital begins. Were these operations performed, as they will be some day, the amount of wages paid and laborers employed would be immensely increased.

Colonel Palmer's suggestion is that the property holders and planters of the South band together and occupy the field with their own factories and spindles. Once these are established, his proposition is to ship direct for Europe, and drive other yarns from the market. The cost of a spinning mill, giving employment to eighty-seven operatives, and consuming eight hundred and eighty-seven bales, ought to be \$50,000. The estimated net profits of such a factory, at Northern prices, would be \$17,748.

The foregoing statistics are indorsed by F. Cugin, superintendent of the Augusta factory, and that they deserve consideration there can be no doubt. The conclusion they lead to is that yarn samples should be sent immediately to ascertain, by positive experiment, and in authoritative form, what the precise margin of difference in prices is. If, after consultation with the manufacturers, dealers and others, residing in Europe, these statistics are verified, as they doubtless will be, an impetus will be given to manufactures which they could derive from no other source.

## ART. XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### LETTER OF THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH TO MR. PEABODY.

MR. PEABODY: *Dear Sir*—The earnest philanthropy of your character induces us to prefer making the following representations to you personally, instead of conveying them to you through the distinguished gentlemen whom you have appointed agents of your beneficence.

Although you have entrusted the expenditure of this sum to these trustees, so high is your character for prudence and judgment, that we are certain any advice from you as to its disposal will be all-powerful with them.

The present state of that section of your native country in which we live, is in every respect distressing; but there is one circumstance which deserves especially to employ the kindly brain and hand of the philanthropist—we refer to the condition of the women of the South. Until the late war we had never been compelled, owing to the form of society under which we born and reared, to labor for our own support. Affluence was the rule; poverty the exception. During the war, when it became necessary for us to exert ourselves in the most arduous and unaccustomed duties, our conduct proved that we lacked neither the will nor the ability to labor perseveringly, and to bear with fortitude every burden which it pleased God to lay upon us. The issue of the war has deprived thousands of us of our only means of support. Harder to bear than this, its terrible vicissitudes of slaughter and disease have taken away from many of us the strong arms and brave hearts of those who would have counted it all joy to labor for us.

For instance: in the State in which this is written, where the voting population before the war was but seventy-five thousand, official records show that more than thirty thousand died on battle fields, in hospitals, and in their homes from wounds or sickness, during those years of anguish. Probably every one of these had at least one woman dependent upon him for support. In too many cases the happiness of more than one was involved in the life of the soldier who fell; but certainly, on an average, each was the protector of at least one woman: a mother, wife, sister, daughter, or betrothed, whose life was left desolate by his death.

From this statement you can form some idea of the vast number of women in the South who have been suddenly thrown upon their own resources.

We do not complain of this; we yield to the will of Him 'who doeth all things well, and who doth not willingly afflict the children of men.' We do not ask for any help except the opportunity to help ourselves. Owing to the former condition of society in the South, there are only two occupations open to us—TEACHING and SEWING. For the former pursuit many of us are unfit either from temperament or from not having been educated expressly for this occupation. The latter employment is so sedentary that many of us have not strength and health to enable us to pursue it. However, in spite of these hindrances, so many of us have been compelled to engage in these pursuits, that the remuneration which they afford has necessarily become, as a general rule, pitifully small owing to the great competition in both.



We believe that a portion of your noble gift could in no possible way be so useful to our impoverished section, as by employing it in the establishment of an institution whose whole design should be to open new fields of labor to the women of the South, and to fit them to cultivate these with ability. Such an institution, when once established, could easily be made, in great part, self-supporting, by two measures. First, by allowing all household work to be performed by the inmates. Second, by letting the employments which are taught be of such a nature that many of them shall be remunerative to the school, even while the pupils are learning them.

These rules would also have the desirable effect of making the fees for attendance very small.

The employments which could and should be taught in such a place are numberless. We will enumerate a few, to give you a more distinct idea of what we propose:

*Printing*, for example, would be very suitable, and might be made quite profitable by undertaking to do job work for persons desirous of aiding in this manner the plan of the institution.

*Wood Engraving* is also an occupation for which women are peculiarly well-fitted.

The lighter sorts of *Wood Carving* required for the more delicate ornamental work of the cabinet-maker could be taught with advantage.

There is a great deal of rough *Painting* done, such as that on signs, window-shades and theatrical scenery, which requires little or no natural talent, and could be learned by any one.

If any of those who were learning wood-carving or scene-painting happened to be gifted with real artistic talent, it would manifest itself in these pursuits. Such pupils could then be separated from the rest, and thoroughly trained as painters and sculptors.

*Gardening, bookkeeping, telegraph-operating*, and many other suitable occupations will readily suggest themselves to your mind.

If you decide to advise that a portion of your gift be employed for this purpose, it would be well to promise that the institution should be situated in that one of the Southern States which could pledge itself to contribute most largely to its endowments, either by gifts of money or of public lands. Then it should be placed in that county of the chosen State which could give the largest additional amount.

Even if *very few* could be trained in this school, great good would be done; for each pupil, returning to her native town, would convey to its inhabitants the germs of entirely new ideas. She would carry to many fainting hearts the good tidings that their lot is not so hopeless as it seems—that they may yet be saved both from the scanty support of ill-paid and exhausting labor, and from the humiliation of eating the bitter bread of dependence.

In conclusion, we would express to you in our names, and in those of our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, our gratitude to you for what you have already done for your impoverished fellow-countrymen of the South.

May you receive your reward on that day when you shall meet for the first time the multitudes of those whom you have blessed, and shall hear from Sacred Lips the joyful words: "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these, you have done it unto me."

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#### CHINESE.

We notice in the *Monitor* a letter from Chicago to Colonel W. E. Bailey, of our county, which we think settles the Chinese question. It informs Colonel Bailey that he and the rest of creation will be supplied with as many Chinese as they may need at the moderate price of twenty dollars per month in gold and found, or thirty dollars in gold and they

and themselves. This we think settles the Chinese question, so far as outsiders are concerned. The Arkansas company may succeed better. But here is the letter:

CHICAGO, November 11th, 1893.

W. E. Bailey, Esq., Helena, Ark.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 6th instant is received. We are now acting as agents for C. Koopmanschap & Co., of San Francisco, who have made very extensive arrangements for the introduction of Chinese labor into the Southern States. They authorize us to receive orders for laborers from Chicago, on the following terms, viz: Twenty dollars in gold per month each, and found, or thirty dollars in gold each, and find themselves, contracts to be not less than one year, the cost of transportation from San Francisco to St. Louis, or to plantations, to be advanced by the employers, and repaid by the laborers out of their wages.

The commissions of Messrs. Koopmanschap & Co., including our own brokerage, will be twenty dollars per head, in gold, to be paid by the employer upon delivery of the men.

The cash for transportation before alluded to, from San Francisco, will be about thirty dollars in gold, per man. Satisfactory security for the cost of transportation and commission must in all cases be deposited with us, or with some responsible banking house of the city.

Laborers delivered at St. Louis, Chicago or at the plantation as employers may select. State in your order the last day for delivery.

Truly yours,

CRANE & GOULD.

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[From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.]

#### DEATH OF BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

All the Montgomery papers of the 23d instant, come to us draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of Ex-Governor Fitzpatrick, who died at his residence, in Elmore county, on the 21st instant. The announcement of his death was communicated to the two Houses of the Legislature, in a special message, by Governor Smith. Suitable resolutions were adopted by both Houses, expressive of their sorrow at the death of this distinguished citizen. His remains were conveyed to Montgomery on the 23d instant, and were received at the wharf by a committee of the most prominent citizens, and escorted by a large concourse to the State capitol, the bells of the city tolling the meanwhile, where they lay in state until 1 p. m. After the funeral services, at the Episcopal Church, they were committed to their final resting place.

Few men in Alabama have occupied a higher place in the affections of her citizens than the deceased. Having been identified for near a half century with her political interests, he had filled acceptably almost every office in the gift of the people, from that of solicitor, in his youthful days, to that of United States Senator—which latter position he retired from on the secession of Alabama—early in 1861. Since which time he has appeared but once in public life; and that as a member of the State Convention called by Governor Parsons, in September, 1865—of which body he was made the president.

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#### INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN ARIZONA.

##### SINGULAR CAVES—TRACES OF OLD CIVILIZATION.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes from Arizona, under date of September 20th, an interesting account of the recent cave discoveries in that territory:

On Saturday, September the 18th, a small party from the military post at Camp Verde, visited the Montezuma Wells, situated on Beaver creek, about eight miles distant. The well is about one hundred yards back from the stream, upon a high, isolated mesa, and is about one hundred and twenty-five yards in width, and about one hundred feet down to the water, which is surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock. The water is very clear, of a light green or bluish color, and is very strongly impregnated with lime, sulphur, soda, iron and other minerals. It has no visible inlet, but the outlet is by a small subterranean passage at a point nearest Beaver creek, into which it empties a large volume of water.

The whole country between the Sierra Pieta and the Moyallon ranges of mountains is a limestone foundation, and full of caverns, some of which are quite extensive, as was shown by the result of the day's explorations. All along the bluffs of the Rio Verde and Beaver creek, wherever these caves exist, they are found to have been the dwelling places of a race of people which have long since passed away, and about which not even mythology tells a tale; but it is generally supposed they are of a very ancient character, probably older than the Aztecs of Mexico.

The object of the expedition was to explore the caves and ruins by which the place is surrounded, and ascertain if possible the depth of water in the well. We took with us a rubber bag, which was inflated and launched. Dr. W. H. Smith, post surgeon, and myself undertook to make the surroundings, which we did in a very satisfactory manner, but with a great deal of labor at imminent peril, owing to a thick growth of water plants which floated upon the surface, and extended some twenty feet from shore, and through which it was next to an impossibility to swim; by great exertion the difficulties were overcome and the soundings made, which in the deepest place was eleven fathoms.

All around the well in the high walls were caves which too, had once been occupied, and, from their sheltered position, all remains nearly as perfect to-day as they were when abandoned, probably hundreds of years ago. The openings are built up with masonry, through which are left small entrances and loopholes for protection. The walls overhead are blackened with the smoke of their fires, now so old that it will not rub off. The plastered walls show the prints of their hands as plainly as if they were made but yesterday. Corn cobs, pieces of gourds, mescal and seeds are found in the plaster, which is conclusive proof that they were an agricultural people—and for a similar reason it is believed they were a manufacturing people, as a good article of cloth and pieces of common twine have been found in these caves, and which were preserved in the same manner.

To-day we discovered a new cave which no white man had ever seen before; it was evidently the Gibraltar of this ancient city—the name of which to us is forever lost. Upon entering the great front room, in every direction were seen little rooms, where niches in rocks had been built up with loopholed walls, forming, as it were, counterscarp galleries, as interior lines of defense, impregnable to any enemy except starvation. Leading from here are numerous passages which have not yet been explored. One passage led down into a great chamber, at the lower end of which a stream of water was found, evidently a branch of the outlet to the well. Owing to the poor impoverished torch we had, it was deemed prudent not to explore any of the passages leading from this room.

These caves are a strange place to live in. Some of them are up almost perpendicular walls of rock to considerable height. And under extreme difficulties, with an incredible amount of labor, they have carried great rocks, immense timbers and building material, where it is almost impossible for a man to go. Stone, metals upon which they grind their corn, acorns and mesquit beans, pieces of ollas in which they cook their food, pieces of

pottery, painted and glazed are found everywhere. It seems as if every inhabitable place teemed with life and that this country was once as densely populated as any of the Eastern States of the Union to-day.

The most perfect of any of these ruins, which is in the best state of preservation, is in a cave on Beaver creek, about one mile and a half from Camp Verde. It is in a perpendicular wall of rock, between two hundred and three hundred feet in height; the lower entrance is over one hundred feet above the valley below. It is four stories in height, and like all the others, has its interior lines of defense. The floors are elaborately constructed of small timbers, covered with straight sticks, placed closely together, and upon this is placed the cement for flooring, usually six inches thick. The upper floor seems to have been constructed entirely for defense. A crenated wall breast high overhangs the whole structure, from which can be seen the surrounding country, and from its giddy height a stone can be thrown into the river one hundred feet below.

The excellent state of preservation of the wood and materials used in these caves is due to their sheltered position and the dry, hot climate of the country. Were it not for this nothing would have been known of these people, as everything perishable which had been used in the construction of these houses has decayed whenever it has been exposed to the weather.

Much has been said of these ruins and many speculations have been made as to the builders, but it is all speculation, as no one knows who they were. A volume might be written on this subject and still leave it unfinished.

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#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

Wednesday, Nov. 17, says the Western Christian Advocate, was the day on which the festivities connected with the opening of the Suez Maritime Canal commenced. Religious services opened at 9 A. M. The solemn blessing of the Canal was given by Pere Bauer, the Almoner of the Empress Eugenie. He preached a sermon in which he congratulated the world on the success of this grand enterprise, and thanked the Khedive, who, he said, had immortalized his name and reign by his co-operation in one of the greatest undertakings of modern time. He dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship, which had been granted to Christians, thanked the Empress for the sympathy she had shown, and M. de Lesseps, the engineer, for the exertions he had made to bring the work to completion. He also returned thanks to all other illustrious personages who had honored this occasion with their presence. The Emperor of Austria, Empress Eugenie, Viceroy of Egypt, Princes of Prussia and Holland, and many foreign envoys assisted at the ceremonies; and the multitude of spectators was immense. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The canal is a little over one hundred miles in length. It starts from Port Said, on the Mediterranean, and runs southward through Lake Menzaleh, a shallow, marshy body of water, closely resembling our own Dismal Swamp, to the intermediate port of Ismailia, distant from Port Said seventy-five miles, thence along the eastern shore to Lake Timsah, or the Lake of Crocodiles, to the deep cuttings at Tousoum and Seropeum, and thence through the Bitter Lakes into the last deep cutting at Cheloup, debouching about twelve miles farther south into the Red Sea, at a point about one mile southeast of Suez. About sixty miles to the one hundred run through the beds of lakes, embankments being required upon two of them, but not upon the others. The average



width of the whole canal is 328 feet, on a low level, and narrower when deep cutting have had to be made. The average width at the bottom is from 200 to 246 feet, and the average depth 26 feet. On Wednesday, the 17th, the first detachment of the fleet, with visitors, reached Ismailia from Port Said in 8½ hours, being about nine miles an hour. The banks of the canal, on either side, were lined by thousands of Europeans and Orientals. The only drawback to the occasion was the refusal of the Sultan to be present and to participate in the ceremonies. It is rumored that he will send another *ultimatum* to the Viceroy of Egypt, ordering him to accept the Turkish proposals without conditions, or to consider himself suspended from the Viceroyalty. It will be remembered that from the first, the English have looked upon the construction of the canal with coolness, and prophecies have, from time to time, been made that M. de Lesseps would see the folly of his efforts; but now that the enterprise has been made a success, apprehensions have been indulged by the London Shipping Gazette, and other English journals, as to its influence on British commerce. That the whole traffic of the seas throughout the world will be modified there can be no doubt. Egypt will be transformed into an important commercial state; the voyage from the English channel to Calcutta, new 13,000 miles in length, will be reduced to 8,000, and America, along with other nations, will share largely in all the benefits of the enterprise. The first sod lifted in the construction of the canal took place at Port Said, April 25, 1859. The total cost, has been \$55,000,000 in gold.

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## EDITORIAL.

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**WESTERN GRAIN TRADE.**—We received a call from Messrs. J. R. Graves, H. Lowry and Capt. Stewart, of Dubuque. These gentlemen are among the pioneers of the provision trade, and especially of grain, which they seek to send through New Orleans to Liverpool. We have heretofore expressed the opinion that this last trade can only be established in one way. It will be making a through grain line between St. Louis and Dubuque, and Liverpool.

This through line would consist of grain river barges and ocean propellers, built for the grain trade. It is not necessary that these river and ocean vessels should belong to the same company. They should use the same wharves and warehouses at New Orleans. They should make no charge for transferring cargoes. They should consign back imports and exports to each other. Each should sign through bills, and both should *pro-rata* as railroad companies do. While then this would be a through business, as to the shipper it would consist of two separate companies. The sole object of this river and ocean transportation company should be to carry grain in competition with the lake and railroad lines. They should divide the freights according to agreement, and make any rates necessary to draw grain from the most remote interior, or to present a lower tariff than the lake and railroad lines. No matter what may be the temptations to take cotton, the River and Ocean Transportation Company should take grain only. No matter what may be the rates made by their northern rivals, they must come down to those rates. No matter what the temptations offered by cotton rates they must abstain from taking them.

The reason is this: The cotton harvest comes from November to April. The grain shipment from the West must be made at the same season. If the grain is disappointed at that season it may go forward by lakes at the opening of navigation. If it be established during the winter it may maintain a competition in the spring. It may make an all-year grain trade. The contract for shipment would be thus: The river is to the ocean freight about as one to two. Grain freights may be stated as ten cents per bushel by river and twenty cents by ocean steamers. Whatever these may be the through contract made at Liverpool or Dubuque, must bind both companies. The river to receive one-half as much as the ocean steamer. This organization will require no other capital than contract with barges and propellers. A Liverpool order for grain put in St. Louis or Dubuque, can be thus made positive, both as to the time and charge of transit. It is this uncertainty of rates that now determines so much grain to New York, because the quantity of tonnage always in that port reduces the rates by competition. They have no fear of being cornered. Let our up-river friends make such an organization as we suggest, and the grain the Northwest will pour down her Mississippi in a strong and uninterrupted stream.

Mr. Edward Zimmerman, of the Russian Press, Moscow, visits the United States, with a view of ascertaining the state of the labor question. We have communicated to him the result of emancipating our serfs, which are upon the whole, encouraging. It is true they do not produce so much in the weight of staples as formerly, but as the philanthropic consumers pay double as much for these staples as formerly, we are getting on quite well. Besides the freedmen are generally docile and useful. The China coolies have been tried in Russia without results satisfactory to the government. This we learn from information derived from other sources. But Mr. Zimmerman informed us that the immigration of harvest labor from one part of the Russian dominions to another, has long existed in that country. He states that from certain parts in central Russia some 60,000 laborers male and female, journey on foot, from one to three hundred miles into southern Russia. There they assist in the grain harvest, and then return before winter to their own homes. It is plain that with our railroad facilities, the surplus labor of the Northwest and of the Eastern Atlantic States, could be brought in October to the cotton and sugar harvest and returned in time to begin the planting and cultivation of the cereal crop at the North, about the 1st of April.

Mr. Zimmerman informs us that the Agricultural Colleges of the Russian Empire are very successful. We trust the editorial profession will contribute to the information which he solicits.

OUR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Are due to the Mechanical and Agricultural Fair Association of New Orleans, for programme of the Fourth National Fair, to commence 23d of April, 1870. We shall subsequently notice this institution more at length, at present we limit ourselves to noticing the assurances contained in the following extract from the address of the managers: "We earnestly invite visitors and exhibitors from every section of our country. The agricultural success of the past season, and the increasing wealth and prosperity of the surrounding region, contribute to make New Orleans, to-day, one of the best points in the South for the sale and distribution of Machinery, Agricultural Implement and stock of all kinds. The rules of the Institution will show distant visitors that a most important provision exists for the protection of all exhibitors.

No Director will be allowed to exhibit in the department over which he is Superintendent. No competitor shall act as judge in the class in which he exhibits. Competitors for premiums cannot be present during the examination by the judges, except at the request of these, and to give such explanation and necessary information as may be re-

quired. Any exhibitor who shall make, or caused to be made, any false statement in regard to any animal or article exhibited, or who shall attempt to interfere with the judges in the performance of their duties, by letter, circular, or otherwise, shall be excluded from competition.

From a personal acquaintance with the President and principal conductors of this enterprise, we take pleasure in assuring our constituent planters, that they are actuated by a patriotic regard for the welfare of this Southern city and county, and are altogether incapable of any sordid or local object. We call the attention of the planting community, especially to the premiums proffered by the cotton factors and brokers of the city, for the best bales of common long staple—of common short staple, and of the peeler cotton; and the special premium offered by certain sugar merchants, on sugar product, made by certain general and specified process. We would, however, suggest to the Association, that there should be a standing committee on the these premiums, which should act during the whole season. Planters do not like to keep a bale of cotton until April to ascertain whether it is entitled to a premium, and it is not impossible the best specimen of sugar or cotton may have been exported before the Fair. A committee might inspect and sample all bales presented to them during the season and so assure themselves that way.

To Messrs. J. A. Jaquet, 139 Royal, for *Le Monde Illustré*, various librettos of standard Operas, and for the courtesies of his excellent circulating *Librairie Française*.

To James Vick, Rochester, New York, for a lot of his beautiful flower and valuable garden seed. We have taken measures to have them sown where they will do credit to their generous author.

Mr. R. G. Barnwell acknowledges, on behalf of the REVIEW, courtesies shown him by Capt. Stingo, of the steamer Texas, on his voyage to and from Shreveport. We take pleasure in stating that the REVIEW will favor a federal appropriation for removing the obstruction to navigation in Red river.

Geo. Ellis, bookseller and stationer, 7 Old Levee, for copy of magazines.

To J. W. Cardozo, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., for his circular on the Comparative Value of Hired and Purchased Labor. This essay contains some valuable statistical information, from which we propose to extract and comment on.

To Col. D. Edwards, for copy of Report on Little's Automatic System of Telegraphing. New York, 1869.

Hon. Horace Capron, for copy of Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1868.

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Our subscribers will see that, in order to start even with 1870, we postponed the issue of the December number. It follows the January number of 1870 in time to be bound with the other numbers of 1869. We hope our friends will regard this as an indication of our determination and our ability to publish on time. We do not aspire to anticipate the beginning of the month. This will do very well for literary magazines, but the REVIEW furnishes a monthly report of the business in the staple trade of New Orleans and the valley cities, which must be brought down, if possible, to the last day of each month.

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LE DIRECTOIRE GARDNER pour 1870, repertoire local, actuellement publié par la *Southern Publishing Company*, vient de paraître. C'est un magnifique volume dont l'utilité marche de pair avec l'elegance. Ce recueil d'adresses et d'annonces est cette année des mieux conditionnées; il porte un plan très bien exécuté de la Nouvelle-Orléans, travail topo-

graphique remarquable a tous egards. Nous le recommandons a nos lecteurs comme etant annuel complet et aussi precis que puet l'etre un tel ouvrage, lequel tient lieu du Botin qui se publie a Paris.—[*Renaissance*.]

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GARDNER'S NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY FOR 1870.—This valuable work has been completed. The volume we have received from the publishers is the best evidence that it would appear to every business man an incredible advance upon the extent and accuracy of its predecessors, or as the publishers well say: "The cosmopolitan character of our population, the polyglot languages, the frequent change of residences, incident to temporary transactions in the great cities, renders perpetual care indispensable to keep the Directory well posted, for an old Directory is a public mischief." Gardner's Directory should be in the hands of every one. Copies of this work can be had by applying to the publishers, No. 5 Commercial Place, New Orleans.—[*N. O. Tribune*.]

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THE GARDNER DIRECTORY for 1870, a local repertoire, published by the Southern Publishing Company, appears. This is a magnificent volume, whose execution is equalled by its utility. The collection of names and advertisements this year indicates that it is in the best condition. It contains a well located map of New Orleans, a topographical work admirably executed in every respect. We recommend it to our readers as being in every respect as perfect as such a work can be. It has the place of the Botin published in Paris.

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#### ABUSES OF CUSTOM HOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Free Trader* speaking of the collection of customs in New York, says:

"As a class the merchants of this city suffer more, KNOWINGLY, from the present system than the farmers or manufacturers. The two latter classes are ignorant of the working of the tariff, and only feel its burdens indirectly; but the merchant is nauseated by the frauds, the trickeries, the wretched, contemptible management of the present Custom House system.

The merchant's goods are sometimes even confiscated; they are sent hither and thither from general order store to appraisers' store, to bonded warehouse; and all to perpetuate one of the most stupid systems ever imposed upon high-minded, intelligent men.

The merchant feels that he is treated more like an outlaw than a benefactor of his country.